Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Consiitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. | **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, AUG. 1, 1845.** | **NUMBER 220.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The Jeffersonian will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county.
June 20. 14--te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1842. 202., te

☞ We are authorized to anuounce Maj. ROBERT W. FOARD, a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August Election.
May 30, 1845. 211-te

AUCTION

At the Charlotte Female Academy.

ON MONDAY, the 28th instant, will be sold at public sale, (at the Academy,) the

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE

In use at the Academy, consisting of

Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Venetian Window Blinds, transparent Window Shades, Bedsteads, and Mattresses.

The various utensils of the KITCHEN, with a very superior COOK STOVE. Also, one COW.

Terms made known on the day of sale.
SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON.
July 18, 1845. 18w2

Caution.

MY wife MARGARET, having left my care and protection, without any just cause, I am reduced to the unpleasant necessity of forwarning all persons against giving her credit on my account. I will pay no debt she contracts after this date.
JOHN Q. LEMMONS.
July 8, 1845. 17w3

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.
March 28, 1845 202 f

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.
J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.
January 9, 1845. 92::f.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.
Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.
April 11

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., living five miles from Charlotte, on the Mason's Ferry road, a brown HORSE, nine or ten years old, three white feet, blaze in his face, and short tail. Said horse was got from Geo. Todd, who got him from Marcus Boyd, 8 miles above Lincolnton, to which place he will likely go unless taken up. If delivered in Charlotte, at Mr. Norment's Hotel, or information given me so that I get him again, a liberal reward will be given.
DAVID WEANT.
July 18th, 1845. 118-tf.
Journal will insert two weeks.

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

General ANDREW JACKSON.

EULOGIUM OF THE HON. GEO. M. DALLAS,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATER,

At the Funeral Solemnities at Philadelphia, in honor of Andrew Jachson.

FELLOW-CITIZEN AND FRIENDS: The sorrows of a nation, on the loss of a great and good man, are alike confirmed and assuaged by recurring to the virtues and services which endeared him.—While funeral solemnities, such as are now in progress, attest the pervading regrets of communities, and swelling tears betray the anguish of individual friendship; while the muffled drum, the shrouded ensign, and the silent march of mingled processions of citizens and soldiery address their impressive force to the hearts of all, it is well to seek solace in remembrances which must brighten forever the annals of our country, and which add one more to the list of names whose mere utterance exalts the pride, and strengthens the foundations of patriotism.

At the epoch when, in September, 1774, the delegates of eleven Colonies assembled at our Carpenter's Hall, before the first gun was fired at Lexington in the cause of Western Liberty, or Washington was yet hailed as "General and Commander in Chief," there could be seen in the wilds of the Wax haw settlement in South Carolina, on a farm in dangerous proximity to Indian tribes, and clustering with two elder brothers around a widowed mother, a boy about eight years of age, in whose veins coursed the same gallant blood that shortly after gushed from the wounds of Montgomery into the trenches of Quebec: that boy—moulded into the spirit of those stern times, clinging with his whole soul to the American people, ripened into athletic manhood, enfeebled by toil, by disease, and by age—*is just now dead;* and you have invited me to pronounce over his yet loose grave the tribute of your affectionate gratitude and veneration; to soothe you by reminding you of the attributes and exploits of one who lived through all your heroic history and was himself an inseparable part of it—who was born on your soil, when, in fact, it was a mere margin of Eastern coast, and has sunk into it when a continent who knew when but two millions of scattered, weak, dependent and disquieted provincialists, and yet saw you, ere he ceased to konw you, an immense, united, powerful and peaceful nation! It is impossible on the present occasion, and with short notice, to do justice to a task so protracted, complicated and ennobling; but there are incidents and sentiments connected with the character and career of ANDREW JACKSON, with which his countrymen unanimously sympathize, and which his public opsequies seem as appropriately as irresistible to call into expression.

The stripling orphan, while mourning over the loss of kindred, smarting under wounds and imprisonment, and hourly witnessing some new cruelty committed upon friends and neighbors, imbibed, during the storm of our revolution, a deep, uncompromising, almost fierce, love of country, that never lost its sway over his actions. It became to him an impulse as instinctive and irrepressible as breathing, and cannot but be regarded by those who trace his eventful existence as the master passion of his nature. He passed through the war of 1776, in all but *that,* too youthful for his trials;—nor was there ever a moment in his after being when this devotion can be said to have waned or slumbered in his breast.—Such a trait, so pure, so ardent, so unvarying—as fresh three weeks ago as seventy years before—as prompt and eager amid the frosts of age, as when in the spring of life it first kindled at the voice of Washington—invokes, now that the door of his sepulchre is closed, undissembled and undissenting praise. It is this quality of moral excellence which forms the basis of his fame, as it was the stimulant of every achievement. From his fight under Davie with Bryan's regiment of Tories, in 1780, when scarcely thirteen years of age, down to the close of his remarkable campaign in Florida, when fifty two, and thenceforward through all his diplomatic conflicts with foreign powers, it shone with steady intensity.

The peace of 1783, found him the only survivor of his family; left, as it were, alone, to face the snares of the world uneducated and still a boy. His small patrimony melted away, before he could check the reckless and prodigal habits to which he had been trained by eight years of wild and desperate strife. There was no one to counsel or to guide him; no one to inculcate lessons of prudence; no one to reclaim him for the paths of useful industry and of restored tranquility. But Jackson wanted no one. At this, perhaps, the most critical period of his life, the "iron will," subsequently attributed to his treatment of others, was nobly exercised in governing himself. Energetically entering upon the study of the law, the native force of his intellect enabled him, soon after attaining his majority, not merely to preserve his personal independence, but to carve his way to recognized distinction. The sphere of his professional practice, the Western District of North Carolina, now the State of Tennessee, exacted labors, and teemed with dangers, such only as a resolution like his could encounter and surmount. Infested with enraged Cherokees and Choctaws, its wilderness of two hundred miles, crossed and recrossed by the undaunted public solicitor more than twenty times, inured him to fatigue, to the sense of life constantly in peril, and to the attacks and artifices of savage enemies, whom he was destined signally to subdue and disperse. It cannot be necessary to pursue these details further—no doubt it will be recollected that, after aiding to form a Constitution for the state he has illustrated, Gen. Jackson at the age of thirty, became her first and only representative in Congress; was almost immediately transferred, in November, 1797, to the Senate of the United States, and, unwilling to prolong his legislative service, became a Judge of Supreme Court of Tennessee. In all these elevated stations and especially in the last, his sagacious mind, directed by motives at once pure and lofty, and sustained by a spirit of unconquerable firmness, has left monuments of practical wisdom and usefulness, in maintaining the rights, and ameliorating the condition of his countrymen, which time cannot efface.

When the prolonged aggressions of Great Britain upon the maritime rights, commerce, and honor of America, prompted, in 1812, a declaration of hostilities, our Hero, though watchful of events and keenly alive to their bearing, had retired from public activity, and was engaged in the calm pursuits of agricultural life. That signal sounded with welcome, in his seclusion, and summoned him to a deathless renown. It came to his quick ear like a long-wished for permit to avenge the wrongs and re-establish the sullied name of those for whom he was ever ready to sacrifice, without stint, his repose, his fortune, and his blood. The war cry of his country scarcely vibrated on the breeze ere he echoed it back as a music with which every chord of his soul was in unison In less than a week, leaving his plough in its yet opening furrow, and his ripe harvest drooping for the sickle, he stood equipped and eager, in front of two thousand five hundred volunteers, awaiting orders from the Cheif Executive!

I must not, I dare not, quit the singleness of my subject, to indulge in reminiscences but partually connected with it, however alluring. Yet had the great and generous champion whom we lament, a host of associates, competitors with him in the proud struggle of which should risk most, suffer most, and achieve most, in accomplishing the prowess, securing the safety and exalting the reputation of their country. That, indeed, may be considered as in itself an ample eulogium upon human merit which depicts him as in the van of a roll emblazoned by such names as Scott, Harrison, Brown, Shelby, Johnson, Gaines, Ripley, Hull, Decatur, Perry and McDonough. Most of these have gone to graves over which are blooming in unfading verdure, the laurels our gratitude planted:—none of them can present to posterity a title to immortal honor more conclusive than that involved in their having shared with Jackson the glories of 1812

There are some fields of public service from which ordinary patriotism not unusually recoils. And of this kind is military action against the comparatively weak yet fierce and wily tribes of savages yet occupying parts of their original domain on our continent. Unregulated by the principles of civilized warfare, Indian campaigns and conflicts are accompanied by constant scenes of revolting and unnecessary cruelty. Neither age nor sex nor condition is spared; havoc and destruction are the only ends at which the tomahawk, once brandished, can be stayed. In exact proportion, however, to the horrors of such a system, is the necessity of protecting those of our people exposed to it by the most prompt and decisive resorts. When in the midst of the great struggle with an European monarchy, the frontiers of Georgia and Tennessee were suddenly assailed by ferocious Creeks, all eyes turned, appealing with confidence, for security to him who was known to the foe themselves by the descriptive designations of "Long Arrow" and "Sharp Knife." No one, indeed, ever exhibited in higher perfection the two qualities essential to such a contest—sagacity and courage. The sagacity of Gen. JACKSON was the admiration of the sophist, and the wonder of the savage; it unravelled the meshes of both, without the slightest seeming effort.

Piercing through every subtlety or stratagem, it attained the truth with electrical rapidity. It detected at a glance, the toils of an adversary, and discerned the mode by which those toils could best be baffled. His *courage* was equally finished and faultless—quick, but cool, easily aroused, but never boisterous; concentrated, enduring, and manly. No enemy could intimidate, no dangers fright him; no surprise shook his presence of mind, as no emergency transcended his self control. The red braves of the wilderness confessed that in these, their highest virtues, General Jackson equalled the most celebrated of their Chiefs. Invoked to the rescue, he rushed from a bed of suffering and debility, among the terrified fugitives, addressing them with brief but animating exhortation:—"Your frontier is threatened with invasion by the savage foe. Already are they marching to your borders with their scalping-knives unsheathed to butcher your women and children. Time is not to be lost. We must hasten to the frodtier, or we shall find it drenched with the blood of our citizens. The health of your General is restored; he will command in person."

It was in the progress of this expedition, in regions at once desolated and unproductive, that his patient and persevering fortitude overcame obstacles of appalling magnitude; and here it was that with touching kindness, when suffering the cravings of famine, he offered to divide with one of his own soldiers, the handful of acorns he had secretly hoarded! The three victories of Talladega, Emuckfaw, and Enotochopeo, purchased with incredible fatigue, exposure and loss of life, are not only to be valued in reference to the population and territory they pacified and redeemed, but as having disclosed, just in time for the crisis of the main war, the transcendent ability and fitness of him who was destined to stamp its close with an exploit of unrivalled heroism and consummate generalship.

Shall I abruptly recall the battle of New Orleans? *Recall* did I say? Is it ever absent from the memory of an American? Mingled indissolubly with the thought of country, it springs to mind as Thermopalæ or Marathon, when Greece is named. He who gave that battle, with all its splendid preliminaries and results, to our chronicles of national valor, may cease to be mortal, but can never cease to be renowned. He may have a grave, but, like the Father of his Country, he can want no monument but posterity.

The judgment of the world has been irreversibly passed upon that extraordinary achievement of our republican soldier. Analyzed in all its plans, its means, its motives, and its execution—the genius that conceived, the patriotism that impelled, the boldness that never backed, nor paused, nor counted; the skill which tripled every resource, the activity that was every where, the end that accomplished every thing. It was a master piece of work, which Cæsar, William Tell, Napoleon, and Washington could unite in applauding. Even the vanquished, soothed by the magnanimity of their victor, have since laid the tribute of their admiration at his feet. For that battle, in itself and alone, as now passed into the imperishable records of history, an exhaustless fund of moral property, our descendants in distant ages will teach their children as they imbibe heroism from illustration and example, to murmur their blessings!

I have dwelt, fellow-citizens, with perhaps unnecessary length, upon the martial merits of the deceased. I have done so because these merits are incontestable, and form apart, from every other consideration, an overwhelming claim to the veneration and gratitude we are now displaying. To me personally, as you all know, it would be alike consistent and natural to go much farther; but, entertaining a real deference for the sentiments of others, I should be unable to pardon myself if, on an occasion so peculiarly solemn, a single word fell from my lips which did not chime with the tone of every bosom present. The time has not come, and among a free, fearless, and frank people, such as you are, it may possibly never come, when the civic characteristics of Jackson, during his Chief Magistracy of eight years, can be other than topics of sincere differences of opinion.

Springing, however, directly from what I have considered as the great root of his public services, is at least one branch of his Executive policy and action that need not be avoided. If, as a Revolutionary lad, he clung to the cause of the Colonists; if, as a soldier, he knew no shrinking from his flag; as a President of these States, he stood, without budging, on the rock of the Union. It seems as if, to him, *that* was hallowed ground, ingenial to the weeds of party, identical indeed with country. Count the cost of this confederacy, was he scornfully silent; speak of disregarding her laws, and his remonstrances were vehement: move but a hair's breadth to end the compact, and he was in arms! On this vast concern, involving, directly or remotely, all the precious objects of American civilization, his zeal was as uncompromising perhaps as unrefined—and undiscriminating as his convictions were profound. The extent of our obligation to him in regard to it cannot well be exaggerated. Possessing in his high office the opportunity, he gave to his purpose an impetus and an emphasis that will keep forever ringing in the ears of his successors—"THE UNION *must and shall be preserved.*"

Such was the hero we mourn! With a constitution undermined by privations incident to his military labors, and a frame shattered by diseases, he had retired to the seclusion of the Hermitage, long and patiently awaiting the only and final relief from suffering. It came to him on the evening of the 8th instant, in the centre of his home's affectionate circle, while his great mind was calm and unclouded, and when his heart was prepared to welcome its dilatory messenger. Yes! yes! he on whom for a half century his country gazed upon a tower of strength—on whom she never called for succor against the desolating savage without he answered by a shout of—"*onward to the rescue*"—who anticipated her invading foes by destroying them ere their foot prints on her soil were cold—he, the iron warrior, the reproachless patriot—has ceased to be mortal, has willingly made his single surrender—the surrender of his soul to its Almighty claimant.

It may almost be said that Gen. Jackson was constituted of two natures, so admirably and so distinctly were his qualities adapted to their respective spheres of action. I have portrayed, hurriedly and crudely, his public character—let us for an instant, see him, on one or two points, at least, in the other aspect, and perhaps we may thence catch the secret of his sublime and beautiful death. The rugged exterior which rough wars in our early western settlements would naturally impart, was smoothed and polished in him by a spirit of benevolence deeply seated in his temperament. In social intercourse, through always earnest, rapid, impressive and upright, his friendship was marked by boundless confidence and generosity; while in domestic life a winning gentleness seemed to spread from the recesses of his heart over the whole man, filling the scenes around him with smiles of serenity and joy. No husband loved more ardently, more faithfully, more unchangeably—no parent could surpass the self sacrificing kindness with which he reared and cherished his adopted children—no master could be more certain of reciprocated fondness than he was, when, as expiring, he breathed the hope of hereafter meeting in the heaven to which he was hastening, the servants of his household, "*as well black as white.*" The truthfulness of this picture is attested by all who were admitted to the sanctuary of his home, precincts too sacred, even on an occasion equally sacred, for more than this brief intrusion.

But there was a crowing characteristic, from adverting to which I must not shrink, though in the presence in which I stand. General Jackson was fervently, unaffectedly and submissively pious! Wherever he might be, and whatever his absorbing pursuit—wading heavily through the swamps of Florida, on the track of Hillishago; speeding, with the swoop of an eagle, to grapple the invader, Packenham; careering, at the head of his victorious legions, through throngs of admiring countrymen; in the halls of the Executive mansion; or at his hearth in the Hermitage; there and then, every where and always, though not ostentatious, and never obtrusive, his faith was with him. But it was most closely and conspicuously with him as dissolution approached—it is with him to brighten the rays of his mind, to cheer the throbs of his heart, to take the sting from his latest pang, and to give melody to his last farewell! The dying hour of Jackson bears triumphant testimony to the Christian hope.

Such was the HERO;
Such was the MAN we mourn!

Come then, my countrymen—let us, as it were, gather round the depository of his remains! From those who know him, as it has been my lot to know him, the frequent tear of cherished and proud remembrance must fall. To all of us it will be some relief to join in the simple and sacred sentiment of public gratitude:

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to seek their hallowed mould—
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod!
By Fairy forms their dirges sung—
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay:
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping harmit there!

A Duel.—A duel between Mr. Clark, the democratic candidate for the Eighth District, and Mr. Dimock, editor of the North State Whig, was fought at Bladensburg on Thursday last. After an exchange of shots the parties were reconciled, without sustaining injury.—*Independent.*

Fire in New-York.

From the Baltimore Argus.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—LOSS OF LIFE.

The lower part of New York is a heap of mouldering ruins—a terrible conflagration having occurred there on Saturday last, which commenced about 3 o'clock, A M., and raged with awful violence until about noon, when it was fortunately got under and subdued.

It originated, we believe, in a Soap Chandlery in New street and communicated to the store along side and thence to the rear of a building in Broad street, which contained a large quantity of salt petre. The explosion which took place from the ignition of this combustible matter was tremendous and was felt and heard in almost every part of the City.—Blue flames issued through the ruins and extended over the entire street, broad as it is, say 100 feet, and communicated the fiire to the stores on the opposite side.

The Evening Post says:—The area swept over may be thus described: On the east side of Broadway, it commenced with the great establishment, the Waverly Hotel. On the corner of New street, which is utterly destroyed, and from this point southward to Marketfield street below the Bowling Green and for three or four houses on Whitehall street, every house is destroyed. This line is about a quarter of a mile in length, and the number of buildings is about forty five or fifty, including two among the most splendid hotels in the city, the rest consisting of stores and dwellings. The Adelphi House on the corner of Beaver street was six stories in height, and was one of the ornaments of that ancient part of the city. It is level with the ground.

The fire then proceeds eastward along the middle of the block between Marketfield and Stone, until it bursts into Stone street, at the great storage warehouse, whose destruction we have described. It then proceeds along Stone street to Broad, and crossing Broad, consuming both sides of the way, the east line of the burnt district passes along the rear of the stores on the west side of South William street to Exchange street. On Exchange street the fire approaches close to the south west corner of the new Exchange. The fire crosses Exchange street riddling the dry goods warehouses in its course, and approaching the rear of the Wall street banks, and comes into Broad street, at the iron warehouse of Davis, Brooks & Co.

It here crosses Broad street again just below the vast store-house belonging to the Government, which happily escaped, and then follows up Exchange street to its junction with Broadway, at the Waverly House, the point at which we began to trace its ravages. The square thus bounded is not partially burnt, but it is one blackened mass of wreck. We have never seen destruction more lamentable or complete. It was nearly all covered, with the exception of the dwelling houses on Broadway, with the largest iron and dry goods establishments in the city. On the opposite side of Broadway, at the head of the Bowling Green, three or four of the largest and finest dwelling houses in the city caught at about six o'clock, and are wholly destroyed, but fortunately the fire was checked before it spread to Greenwick street. The inside of perhaps three or four fine buildings on this side of the street are ruined, beside those quite consumed.

The sight around the environs of the fire, as well as within the space burnt over, is heart sickening. The families of at least fifty houses on Broadway, both sides of Greenwich street, on State, Whitehall, Stone, and Pearl streets, and Battery Place, have been turned into the street with their furniture, thro' dread of their houses being burnt over their heads. Broadway, at that part where both sides were burning, at least one hundred and fifty feet wide, yet so intense was the heat in the middle of the street, that for a hundred yards not even the daring firemen could venture upon the glowing pavement.

The panic among the merchants on William, Pearl and lower part of Exchange streets, on the east side of the conflagration, was equally great, and we suppose that one hundred stores were emptied of their goons, at prodigious expense and loss, which were not reached by the fire. Vast amounts of valuable goods were lost by being deluged with water.

Additional Particulars—1 *o'clock.*

The fire is now completely subdued. The following is the amount of loss as far as ascertained, and the insurance.

The following is the estimate made of the whole number of buildings destroyed by the fire:

Broad street, east side,	35
" west side,	34
New street, east side,	20
" west side,	27
Broadway, east side,	28
" west side,	6
Whitehall street,	2
Beaver street,	48
Marketfield street,	16
Stone street, north side,	7
Exchange Place, south side,	13
" " north side,	12
South William street, west side,	18
" " east side,	2
	268

It is computed by one of our reporters who has examined the whole district, that about 310 houses in all, are totally consumed.

It is estimated that the loss of merchandize is $2,000,000, we think it will prove mch greater.—We heard of two firms who lost $300,000 each; very many loss $100.000. We think the loss in buildings and merchandize will be not less than $6.000,000.

Insurance.—The following are the amount of insurances effected in the different offices, together with their amount of capital, as far as is known.

	Am't insured.	*Capital.*
Firemen's,	$150,000	300,000
North River,	100,000	350,000
Equitable,	150,000	300,000
Mutual Safety,	650,000	——
Contribution,	125,000	300,000
Trust Fire,	30,000	150,000
National,	28,000	150,000

Hartford Agency,	60.000	150.000
Howard,	150.000	300.000
New York,	75.000	200.000
Williamsburg,	18.000	105.000
Guardian,	175.000	300.000
United States,	150.000	250.000
Columbus, Ohio,	10.000	140.000
East River,	150.000	20.0000
City,	72.000	219,000
Merchants' Mutual,	100.000	—
Sun, between 200,000 and	400.000	—
American, " 200,000 and	400,000	—
Croton,	30.000	—
General Mutual,	75.000	—
Jefferson,	100,000	200,000
Alliance Mutual,	75.000	—
Long Island,	not known.	—
Pelican,	50.000	—
Mercantile Mutual,	110,000	—
Mechant',	300.000	300 000
Etna, Hartford,	75,000	200.000
Do do	110.000	200.000
Eagle,	350.000	500.000
Manhattan,	250.000	250.000
North American,	100.000	250.000
Bowery,	60.000	300.000
Greenwich,	40.000	200.000
Protection, Hartford,	50.000	150,000
Total insured,	$1,215.00	

Insurance Effected—Probable Recovery.—The Jefferson Insurance Company has not suffered by the calamity of Saturday to the amount stated in Wall street. They suffer to the amount of $10,000—their capital exceeds $200.000.

The loss sustained by the National Fire Insurance Company, 62 Wall street, will not exceed twenty-eight thousand dollars, (probably not more than twenty five thousand dollars.) We understand that they have heretofore constantly refused to take more than $5000, in any one risk, hence their great escape. They continue business as usual.

The East River Mutual Insurance Company have polices, on which claims can be made not to exceed $154.000, of which a salvage may be expected.

The New York Equitable Insurance Company have insured in the burnt district, policies to the amount of $242,380, a considerable portion of which is now burned or destroyed. The officers of the company estimate that their losses will not exceed 125 to $150,000 which they expect to meet punctually, it being less than one half of its capital and surplus.

Croton (Mutual) Insurance Company, 35 Wall street, will not lose over $35,000, and will pay their losses promptly.

There are other insurances effected in distant offices; for instance, there is an insurance effected in Europe on the plate glass warehouse in Broadway, to the amount of $400.000. There are others, we believe, insured in offices in Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Georgia, &c.

The large Depot of the Northwich and Worcester Railroad Company is destroyed—full of goods but the value of which we could not learn.

The military are on duty.

The sidewalks and the Battery are piled up with goods.

We are sorry to find that there is almost a certainty of one or more deaths by the fire. The names of some persons are mentioned, who have not been seen since the fire broke out, and it is conjectured that they are burried beneath the ruins of their own property.

Mr. Augustus Cowdrey, a member of Engine Company, No. 22, was killed by the explosion.

The explosion shattered nearly all the thick plate glass in the Exchange, in the Banks and Stores in the neighborhood, and even as far as Broad and Beaver streets.

The Bay House, Clifton Hotel, and all the Houses on Staten Island, a distance, some of them of eleven miles, was made to tremble by the explosion in Broad street.

The harbor, for ten miles below the city, was covered with floating fragments. Several pieces of burnt goods were picked up on Staten Island.

The stench of the city was so great, caused by the burning of spirits, oil, and every combustible matter, that it was offensive to those approaching the city for many miles before they reached the dock.

The city from the Bay presented a vast sublime sight. Spectators behold it in silence. It seemed as if all the city was in flame. The sheet of fire and smoke ascended to the clouds.

At the time the first explosion took place, a fireman belonging to Engine Company No. 22, standing on the roof of a house next to the explosion, was blown, as we are assured by the Foreman of the Company, two or three squares before touching the ground. He escaped with a sprained ankle.

The fire could not possibly have occurred at a more unfortunate period. We understand from merchants in Exchange Place, Beaver and Broad streets that a great many warehouses had upwards of $350,000 worth of goods stored within them. This is an unusually large amount for this season; but it is a fact, that all the dry goods houses were overstocked with merchandise. Many large establishments had no insurance, and are, therefore, entirely ruined.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The *N. O Bulletin* of Saturday says:—The ships *Queen Victoria* and *Savian*, and the steam ship *Alabama*, have, we learn, been chartered to convey the U. S. troops that have recently arrived in our city, to Texas. It is probable they will depart on an early day of next week.

From the *Picayune* of the same date we learn that Gen. Jessup arrived at Little Rock, Ark. on the 4th of July. We are informed, says the *Gazette*, that he is making a trip of review, and will visit the frontier, whether in furtherance of any particular scheme of the Government, or simply to ascertain the condition of the military forces employed on our Western border, we cannot say. Major Lear of the Army also passed through that city about the same time on his way to Fort Smith.

Privileges of Postmasters.—We have just seen a letter from the office of the Postmaster General, under date of July 12, says the New York Tribune, from which we make the following extract:

"When subscribers refuse to take Pamphlets or Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c., *and may frank letters containing such notice.*"

A correspondent at New Orleans, under date of the 12th inst. says; "Our Sugar crop may be considered a good average, not so good as last year; and although we have some increased planting, we shall not vary much from last year's yield. I put the crop down at 200,000 hogsheads, which is the extent it can possibly reach, and the frost must stay off late to reach that quantity."

Mesmerism.—The editor of the St. Louis *Reveille* ish an able article on this subject, avows his belief in Mesmerism, and says, that to this science he owes his recovery from an attack of paralysis that benumbed his limbs, froze his utterance, and rivetted his jaws.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore Argus.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA—FIFTEEN DAYS LATER—COTTON ACTIVE.

We are indebted to the Boston "Times" and "Advertiser," for Extras containing the foreign news.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock. She made her passage in 14½ days. The news is not of any very great importance.

The correspondence between Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary, and the Spanish Ambassador, the Duke de Sotomayor, relative to the admission into England of the slave grown sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been laid on the tables of Parliament. The correspondence is somewhat voluminous.

The Duke of Wellington last week, celebrated the 30th anniversary of the battel of Weterloo, by his customary banquet at Apsley House. His grace was surrounded on the occasion by upwards of 70 of his companions in arms. Field marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert was one of the party.

The Public Securities continue high, and money for all the purposes of trade, and of legitimate speculation, is abundant; a reference to the state of the Money Market will show that a healthy and buoyant feeling prevails. The same feeling appears to pervade every branch of commerce.

The prorogation of Parliament, it is confidently expected, will take place about the middle of August, after which the Queen and Prince Albert will take leave for Germany.

It is said that the Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain are about to disown any connection with those of the United States who are slaveholders.

The New American Consul—General Armstrong, the new American Consul, arrived in Liverpool on the 28th ult, by the Great Western.

The New Zealand debate has terminated in majority for the Government, but, as a great General is said once to have declared, "Another such victory and I am undone!" Sir Robert Peel threw his colleague, Lord Stanley, virtually overboard.

The dinner to Mr. O'Connell, in Galway, has been fixed for the 28th of July next. The Wexford Repeal demonstration will take place about the same time.

For cotton there has been an active demand.—The sales there has been large, but the stock on hand is large.

Our news from China extends to the 20th of March, but it is of no importance.

Our letters from Calcutta are to the 13th of May, from which we learn that on the 9th, a destructive fire broke out in the office buildings of Messrs Macvicar, Smith & Co., which, with all they contained, were entirely destroyed books, papers and all.

France—June 30, 1845—Wearied by the toil and torment of the last six months, the Chamber of Deputies thrown ever for discussion in the next session as many of the *projets de loi* on orders as it was possible to postpond, and among them, that for establishing a regular steam communication between France and the United States.

Spain—Madrid June 25—The Carlists had confidently expected that the promulgation of the act of abdication of Don Carlos, and the manifesto of his son would have been most favorably received by the Spanish nation and the Spanish people. But precisely the reverse has been the case. Both government and people seem determined on no consideration whatever shall the Young Queen marry the son of Don Carlos.

[From a Correspondent.]

Russia—St. Petersburgh, June 14.—An Ukase has been issued that Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland shall drop their ancient names of "Duchies," and take that of provinces or governments, the same as the rest of the provinces of this vast empire.

Switzerland is in a very agitated state, and I think we shall have more troubles.

Germany—The King of Prussia has resolved on putting down with a very high hand, every proceeding of a liberal character, to discountenance every person who professes liberal opinions, and in a word to make the people understand that they are so many slaves, and that they must not presume to think or act for themselves.

Sweden—Stockholm, June 25.—The laws lately passed are very unpalatable indeed to the aristocracy. Not only do they extend the political privileges of the people, but one of them provides that family successions shall be equally divided among all the children, and not go, as heretofore, almost exclusively to the eldest son.

The effect of this will be, that in the course of time, there will be no aristocracy, for it is the law of primogeniture alone that keeps up the aristocracy.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. LYTLE,

PRACTITIONER in chronic diseases, has located himself at Capt. William Black's plantation near Ramah Church, Mecklenburg county, No. Ca. He will give careful attention to persons afflicted with Epilepsy, (or fits,) Cancers, disease of the Heart, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Insanity, disease of the Eye, female complaints, and chronic diseases generally. His mode of treating Epilepsy, Consumption, &c., is new; and from the success Dr. Lytle has had in curing diseases of long standing, he flatters himself that he can benefit all who may call on him. Cases of Epilepsy of 27 years standing, have been cured by this new discovery. Letters addressed to him through Hickory Grove Post Office, in the above named County and State, post-paid, will receive attention. Dr. Lytle will also practice in surgery and acute diseases.

July 28, 1845, 20-y

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

In Equity. Spring Term, 1845.

Logan H. Dellinger vs. the Heirs of John M'Call, deceased.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John H. McCall and Thomas Duckworth and wife Jane, being of the heirs of the said John McCall deceased, are not resident within the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, to notify the said non-resident heirs, that they be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity for said County, to be held at the Courthouse in Morganton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; or the same will be heard exparte, and decree issued accordingly.

Witness, *E. P. Jones*, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1845.

E. P. JONES. C. M. E.

July 17, 1845. Prs fee $6. 20w6

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

CHARLES FISHER,

Of Rowan.

Election Thursday, the 7th of August.

ERROR.

A part of our present edition was printed off wrongly dated on the outside. The date should have been August 1. The error was discovered when about half the papers were printed.

AROUSE, REPUBLICANS!

"Sound the alarum!—the enemy is upon us."

We make a last appeal to the Republicans of this District—to the enemies of a protective Tariff—to the friends of the South, and the friends of Texas—to the enemies of the doctrine advocated by the disciples of the old Federal party. We say to you, come out to the polls, every man! Our cause is in danger, we lost the election of our gallant Craige two years ago by supineness—by our voters staying away from the polls. Old Mecklenburg and Union could have given enough votes to have elected Craige, but by our voters staying away from the polls, we lost his election. Shall we be subjected to the same humiliating consequences again? We mourned that disaster, and shall we again be caught in the same net? Patriotism forbid it! We tell our friends that if we in Mecklenburg and Union do our duty, we can carry the District. Give our full vote, and Fisher's election is certain. We give our friends this assurance without the slightest hesitation. We feel in our heart the truth of it. Let no friend of Fisher and equal rights stay away from the polls on Thursday next, or the best interests of his country may be endangered. One vote may turn the scale.

And while we are conjuring our friends to be at the polls, let us also beg them to be on their guard against false reports---against federal falsehoods, which are now in circulation over the District in every conceivable shape. Why, here is one, that is the common theme with every federal leader, be he lawyer, doctor, or constable, in the district. It is, that Mr Fisher cheated the Choctaws, and cheated the government about the famous Choctaw claims. The federal press of the District, too, have it, that Gen. Jackson wrote a letter denouncing Fisher about these alledged frauds, and that they have been proven upon him. Such base falsehoods ought to, and will eventually, damn any party. These charges are groundless and false thro'-out. In the first place, Mr. Fisher was not a member of the land company to which Gen. Jackson's letter referred—and therefore, the federal prints have committed a *forgery*, in connecting his name with the matter. The truth is, Mr. Fisher was employed *by* the Indians to expose frauds which had been committed upon them by speculators, and therefore *he* would not cheat the Indians, for *their* interests were *his*.

When Mr. Fisher heard of these infamous slanders against him he wrote to the gentlemen who composed the Board of Commissioners in Mississippi to investigate these claims, for their testimony on the subject;—and now hear what they say:

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Saml. Rush, late commissioner under the act of Congress to investigate and decide certain Choctaw claims, dated Philadelphia, July 7th, 1845, addressed to Chas. Fisher:

"Your letter asks—'whether (as Choctaw commissioners) we found the Indian claims presented, just, or otherwise, whether we found any thing like fraud, or corruption in them, or in your conduct in connection with them?' In looking back upon my duties and their details in the late Choctaw commission, it affords me satisfaction to say that I know of no fraud, and no corruption connected directly, or indirectly with the claims presetned to the Board whilst I was a member of the same. The commissioners reported to the Department on the 16th of December last, in reference to these claims and the integrity of the Indians in presenting them *the same fact*, &c."

Extract of a letter to Mr. Fisher from Colonel George S. Gaines, another of the commissioners, dated 6th July, 1845:

"There can be no doubt with any one at all conversant with our Indian relations as to the justice of the claims represented by you before the late Board, who will read the Treaty. * * * The statement of each claim presented to the late Board during my membership by you has been made out in the simple manner of Indian narrative and the facts stated generally fully proven by disinterested witnesses. I have no recollection of the Board having rejected a single claim upon evidence, or suspicion of fraud."

Extract of a letter to Mr. Fisher, from the Hon. William Tyler, one of the late commissioners, &c., dated June 26th, 1845:

"As regards the character of the Choctaw claims, I must confess to you, I entered on the duties of my office much prejudiced against them from the cry of fraud rife through the country. But after nearly two years examination of these claims, I have left the commission fully satisfied of their justice."

In reference to Mr. Fisher's private conduct before the Board, Mr. Rush says:

"What shall follow, then, in answer to the latter part of your letter, but the reiteration of the belief, that your professional conduct in the large number of the claims you represented before us, both in Miss. and in Washington, was always faithful, honorable, and considerate; whilst your many personal courtesies and kindnesses will ever be cordially remembered."

Could there be a more triumphant vindication of Mr. Fisher's conduct in this whole matter desired, than is here afforded? These gentlemen knew all about the claims—saw and investigated them all, and saw Mr. Fisher's whole connection with them. They knew the truth, and not only acquit him of all fraud, but pay a high compliment to his honesty and integrity. What now will an honest people say to these slanderers of Mr. Fisher? Should anything else they say against him be believed?

THE RAIL-ROADS.

We cannot forbear from once more pressing upon the attention of voters, the indebtedness of our State on account of the Rail-Roads, brought upon us principally through the influence of Col. Barringer, the federal candidate for Congress. This soon will be, if it is not now, an all-absorbing question with our people;—it will be so when they come to pay increased taxes to liquidate these debts. And as we wish to give the matter in its true light, (and that we have done heretofore, however,) we insert below the substance of Mr. Fisher's remarks on the subject, made at various times in presence of his opponent, who did not, because he could not refute them:

During the Session of the Legislature of 1836, a company was incorparated to make a Rail Road, on their own resources, from Raleigh to Gaston on the Roanoke river, nearly one hundred miles in length. This company went on building the Road and by the time they finished it, besides spending all the money they had themselves subscribed, they had involved themselves in a debt not much short of a *million of dollars*. Gov. Morehead in his last Message to the Legislature says of this Rail Road: "It cost about one million five hundred thousand dollars, while its stock paid in was only about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, leaving the balance of its cost of construction a debt against the corporation, the interest of which absorbs all its receipts, after defraying the current expenses."

With this heavy debt on them, when the Legislature of 1833 met, this company applied to the Legislature for help to pay their debt; and, as the Legislature had no money to give them, they asked that the State should *endorse* bonds for them to the amount of a half million of dollars, with which bonds they might pay their debts, or sell them for money to pay their debts. The Rail Road was private property, belonging to this company who undertook it for their own profit, and at their own risk, and when they involved themselves in this heavy debt, instead of raising the money within themselves, or on their own credit, or by mortgaging their property to their creditors, they come to the Legislature, and sought to shift the debt off of their own shoulders on to the people of North Carolina. A Bill was accordingly brought in for that purpose, and, notwithstanding it was strongly opposed by many of the members of the Legislature, the company had influence enough to get it passed into a law, and thereby the State became bound for *five hundred thousand dollars of their debts*. To secure the State for thus assuming to pay a half a million of dollars of their debts, they agree to create a mortgage to the State on the Rail Road itself, and to bind their private property, and they assured the Legislature, that the company would be able not only to meet the interest on these Bonds, but to pay the Bonds themselves as they should become due.

Two years after this, that is, in 1840, the same company, come back to the Legislature, and tell them that the half a million of dollars raised on the Bonds endorsed by the State was not enough to pay their debts, and that they want the State to help them to *three hundred thousand dollars more*. At the same time, that they make this application, they deny that their private property is bound for the *five hundred thousand dollars*, first obtained under the act of 1838, although the act expressly required it, and they had accepted the act and ostensibly complied with the provisions of it. But, it seems, they seized hold of some defect, or informality in the execution, to get rid of their individual liability,—although they very well knew that they could not have obtained the State's endorsement of their debts on any other conditions.

At the very time that they deny their liabilities to the State for the Bonds obtained two years before, and were seeking to take advantage of their own latches, they call on the Legislature, to help them to *three hundred thousand dollars more*. Mr. Barringer was not in the Legislature of 1838, but he was there in 1840, when this second application was made, and it appears from the Journals, that he as chairman of the committee of Internal Improvement, brought in a Bill to make the State liable for this further sum of *three hundred thousand dollars* of the debts of this company, and he advocated the passage of this Bill with all his might and influence. There was strong opposition to the Bill, and it was *rejected*. But, such was the influence of this company, that they got it brought up again, and it was *rejected a second* time. But they were determined to shift their debts on the State, and by their management, in the last hours of the Session, when some of those who had opposed the Bill had gone home, they got it up the third time and actually passed it into a law,—thus binding the State for the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which added to the five hundred thousand, before obtained, makes eight hundred thousand dollars, that have been shifted from themselves on the backs of the people of North Carolina. Mr. Barringer was the main active and leading man in getting this act of 1840 passed, and he is responsible to the people of North Carolina, to a great extent, for the taxes that must soon be laid to pay these debts.

To excuse himself for his agency in this matter, he has said, that his object in voting to let them have the three hundred thousand dollars was to get further security for the five hundred thousand. But, unfortunately for this excuse, it so happens that the Bill he introduced, does not require that any security shall be taken, and when a member opposed to the scheme, moves that the Bill be so amended as to exact security, Mr. Barringer *voted against the amendment*. It appears from the Journal, page. 611, that Mr. Cardwell, moved to amend the Bill by the following words: "*Provided*, That before any of the said Bonds are delivered to the President and Directors of said company, the stockholders in the same, holding at least three fourths of the stock, shall enter into Bond payable to the State of North Carolina, covenanting and binding each and every one of the obligors therein, to pay and satisfy to said State *a part proportionate to the number of shares of each one's stock* in any loss, or damage that may come to the State in consequence of such endorsement of said Bonds in the insufficiency of the real and personal estate and property of the said company to discharge the same. *Provided, further*, That before any of said Bonds are delivered as aforesaid, the Governor shall inquire into the standing and ability of said obligors; and shall certify to the Treasurer, that in his opinion said obligors are sufficient to make good at least three fourths of the amount for which the Treasurer shall endorse."

Against this amendment, Mr. Barringer *voted*; but, nevertheless, a majority of the members voted for it, and it was adopted. It appears, further, from the Journals, page 616, that a few days after the Bill was so amended as to take security, another member made a motion to strike out the clause requiring security, and Mr. Barringer *voted to strike it out*, and, of course, to let them have the Bonds *without any security whatever*. Well, this company has succeeded by aid of Mr. Barringer, and others, in getting the State into the concern for *eight hundred thousand dollars*, and what now is the consequence? Why, the consequence is, that they can't pay the *interest*, much less the principal of these Bonds, and the State is constantly called on to pay interest and principal as they become due.

But let us rest here a moment with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and see how it stands with the Wilmington Rail Road.

Let it be remembered that this company in 1836-'7, applied to the Legislature for assistance out of the surplus fund, to the amount of *two hundred thousand dollars*;—perhaps it was three, but he is pretty confident it was only two huadred thousand. Mr. Fisher was then on the committee to which this memorial was referred, and well remembers, that the members of the committee were divided whether to let this company have any of the money or not. The company wished the State either to take stock to that amount, or to loan them the money on pledge of the Road. Before the committee came to any conclusion on the subject, Mr. Fisher was called home by sickness and death in his family and did not return again. It turned out however, that during the last days of the session, perhaps on the very last day, a Bill was passed which put it in the power of this company to seize *six hundred thousand dollars* of this money instead of the two hundred thousand which they had first petitioned for. Well, under this act, the Wilmington campany got possession of the six hundred thousand dollars, and soon expended it on that Road; but it turned out that even this sum, it being three times as much as they at first asked for, was not enough to build the Road;—and in 1840, we see this same company come before the Legislature and ask for three hundred thousand dollars more to pay their debts. It appears on page 457, of the Journal of the session of 1840, that Mr. Barringer, from the committe on Internal Improvement, introduced a Bill, to let them have this money, or which was the same thing, to give the indorsement of the State on their Bonds for that amount. This Bill was passed, and then the State is involved in this Rail Road to the amount of *nine hundred thousand dollars*; and as before shown, in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, to the amount of *eight hundred thousand dollars*, making together, *one million seven hundred thousand dollars!*—The most of which, if not the whole of it, will turn out to be a loss to the State of N. Carolina. It is true, the State has a lien on the property of the Wilmington Rail Road, but what does that amount to, when we see that the in-

come of this Road, is not sufficient to keep it in repair, and pay the interest, much less the *principal* of its debts. The President of that company, Edward B. Dudly, formely Governor of the State, in his last report says:

"We are sory to say, that we shall not be able to pay the bonds endorsed for us by the State, which fall due on the first of January next. The individual creditor and other indispensible demands we have been compelled to pay, have deprived us of the means of doing so." In the same report he says: "Our debt is one third of our capital, on which you perceive we pay an interest of $44,036 15, being a balance of $21,864.36, which is insufficent to pay the premium of insurance on our boats by $6 to $7,000, dollars.

Again he says—"What provison shall be made for that purpose (for paying the Bonds about falling due) is a question of grave consideration. The Bonds of the same kind and amount which fell due last January, were promptly paid by the State, and we are now indebted to the State on these Bonds $100,000, which fall due in 1843, and 1844, which must render the company the more unwilling that the State shall again be forced to our asistance in payment for the Bonds for the next year, *but what else could we do?*"

☞ The two rival candidates for Congress addressed the people at this place on Monday last. But as the discussion was much as that heretofore reported by us, had at other places, we shall not now go into a detail of it. But one or two points of a new character were raised, and on which Col. Barringer got badly used up, we must notice.

Mr. Fisher brought up in judgment against his opponent a circular issued in 1841, when he said he was decidedly opposed to a protective tariff in any shape, and asked how it came Col. B. was now the advocate of this system? In this circular, Col. B. also said he was opposed to disturbing the Compromise, but now he supports the odious tariff of '42. Is this consistency? asked Mr. Fisher.

Col. B. having alluded to the Salisbury Resolutions of 1835;—Mr. Fisher showed conclusively, that Col. B and his friends were now going *for* the very measures which they joined him in denouncing in those Salisbury Resolutions. His thrusts at his opponent on this subject were perfectly overwhelming. The discussion was highly gratifying to Mr. Fisher's friends, and his opponent seemed quite chap-fallen. Next Thursday will show that in Mecklenburg the old fire of democratic liberty is still burning as brightly as in '75.

MORE STRAWS!

Mr. Fisher in his *circular*, makes an extract from Mr. Clay's speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, where he says:

"Carry out then the spirit of the compromise act. Look to *revenue alone* for the support of the Government. Do not raise the question of *protection*, which I hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity for protection for protection," &c.

It seems that in making the quotation, two words are omitted, no doubt, a typographical error. The words as spoken by Mr. Clay are—"*there is no necessity for protection for protection.*" In the hand bill the two last words are left out, so as to read—"there is no necessity for protection, &c." At Mr. Sloan's, Mr. Fisher being absent, Mr. Barringer made a great parade about this misquotation as he called it. At Charlotte, he again referred to it, and declared that the words omitted were these: "there was no necessity for protection for *protection sake.*"

Mr. Fisher, in noticing this ado of Mr. B., said the gentleman in noticing the small typographical error in his pamphlet, had made as much ado about it as if some wonderful crime had been committed in the accidental omission of two words, and he had said the words omitted were, "for protection for protection sake." Now, said Mr. F., this is a small matter at best; but is it not strange that my opponent should get up here and accuse me of misquoting, and he himself at the same time misquote the same sentence himself. Mr. F. then produced the speech and showed if his pamphlet omitted *two words*,—he, Mr. B., had actually added *two words*, to wit: the words for "*protection sake.*" So Mr. B. came out of this scrape rather poorly.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

We notice by the last federal paper at Asheville, that the Hon. JAMES GRAHAM has come out in opposition to Mr. Clingman, for Congress. The Messenger is very bitter against Mr. Graham, for thus having the impudence to oppose the abolitionist, Clingman. Mr. Graham is opposed to us in politics in every particular, but we should rejoice at his election over the renegade and traitor who could, though representing slave holders, go hand in hand with John Quincy Adams & Co., in their war upon the South—his own constituents.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

HON. R. M. SAUNDERS.

The people of this State have seen the name of this gentleman often before them in the rumors of the day, as one who the President would select for some distinguished appointment in his gift, as due to his distinguished worth, and to his services in the Democratic cause. Our State has asked but little, and as yet has received nothing from her native son, now in the Presidential chair. We know that Judge Saunders has high claims to the confidence of the President by his talents and industry, and there is no democrat in this State that would not feel gratified at his appointment. In the Baltimore convention his course was distinguished, and with Walker and others tended to the establishment of the rule which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Polk, and without which he would not have been nominated. In the canvass in our State, he pervaded the whole State from the Roanoke to the Catawba, in a hopeless sallie on an almost impregnable majority, and although hopeless, yet that majority was reduced from 12,000 to less than 4,000. In Congress he possessed the respect and esteem of all parties, and at home he has the regard and affection of both, and we would be much gratified at his selection by the President, to some appointment worthy of the State and his talents and services.

CATAWBA.

Falsehoods!

It is positively outrageous that Mr. *Fisher* should be abused and slandered, as the tools of Col. Barringer are now doing it all over this District. And we tell our friends that they must be *vigilant*, or many voters may be imposed upon by these slanders on our candidate. They must be met and given the lie direct, and the miserable tools who are circulating them exposed to the indignation of all honest men. We learn that in Cabarrus, an uncle of Col. Barringer is travelling about retailing these slanders; that in Davie, a cousin is engaged in the same vocation, and in Iredell and the other counties other tools are at work. They say that Gen. Jackson, just before his death, penned a letter accusing Mr. *Fisher* of having cheated the Indians and the government. *That's a lie!* Gen. Jackson wrote no such letter, and they can't produce it! The next lie is, that *Mr. Fisher* has in Salisbury a *secret office*, into which he admits only a few Democrats, and that Whigs have often offered $100 to get admisson, and could not get it! *This carries the lie on its very face.* They also charge him with saying that he could *buy Dutch* votes enough with whiskey, gingercakes, and tobacco, to elect him! *Baser falsehoods* were never spoken! Does any who know *Charles Fisher*, believe he ever used such language? He is himself of german descent, and is too much of a gentleman to thus slander his own relations.

But such are the means now in active use to defeat Charles Fisher. Will an honest, high-minded people countenance such fraud and high-handed injustice? Is there a Democrat in the District who will stay away from the polls on Thursday next, and suffer our candidate to be defeated by such means? Is fraud and falsehood to triumph over honesty and truth in this christian country? We trust not. We hope an indignant people will put the seal of condemnation upon these base efforts to blast the good name of an honest man. If we cannot elect Mr. Fisher by fair means, let him be beaten!

And for the last time, we would say to our Democratic friends---*be wide awake!*---be on your guard against these lies of the enemy. Be at the election *early* on Thursday----discharge your *whole duty*, and we can and *will* vindicate truth and justice in the triumphant election of Charles Fisher!

In this contest let us all *do our duty*. Our candidate we may well feel proud of. In Congress he would be an honor to the old Mecklenburg District, and to his State. For talents, industry, and devotion to the interests of the people he would represent, he is immeasurably the superior of his opponent. His experience and opportunities have been better. *Shall he, then, be beaten, and by falsehood, too?* Patriotism forbid it!

Come out to the Polls, fellow-Democrats!

CANDIDATES IN LINCOLN.

F. A. HOKE, Esq. is the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court in Lincoln, opposed by FELIX ABERNATHY, democrat. And ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Jr., is the Democratic candidate for County Court Clerk, opposed by D. CYRUS L HUNTER, Fed.

☞ We give on our first page the particulars of the recent disastrous fire in New York. The loss is immense—at least $6,000,000!

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

TEXAS AND MR. WALKER.

"Now that I have a sheep and a cow every man bids me, 'good morrow."—Franklin.

How true is this ancient maxim of the Philosopher. When prosperity and success crowns an enterprize how many who before were either lukewarm or opposed, fall in, and unite with the crowd. See the toast of the Hon H C Winthrop and his speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 4th instant, who after opposing the measure, now "cannot refrain from welcoming home another sister in the confederacy."

Read the toast of a distinguished whig in Virginia, at Martinsburg, on the 4th instant:

By Charles J. Faulkner—*Texas*, the light of her extinguished star will re-appear with increased lustre within the circle of our own effulgent constellation, and henceforth the glories of Yorktown and of San Jacinto will be the common inheritance of one free and united people.

We may soon expect to see the rejoicings of the "embodiment of whiggery" from every quarter, and many be ashamed that they ever opposed it. Our friend Col. Barringer, after voting with John Quincy Adams and others, against Texas, in Congress, now sees no objection to it. No thanks to Col. Barringer! Could his vote have prevented, Texas would never be allowed to inscribe her lone star on the *star spangled banner* of the Union. Let the people see and know this, and then they will know who are their true friends. To no one in the whole republic is greater credit for this great measure due than to the present Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon Robert J. Walker. As soon as the clouds of war from the bloody fields of San Jacinto had cleared the horizon for "the lone star," under his protecting wing, it took shelter; and by his talent, activity and zeal it has increased, until it now shines a star of the first magnitude in our political firmament. Seldom has any effort, however strongly commenced, been crowned with such brilliant success. With all the firmness and tact of "the key stone State," Mr. Walker unites the fire and talent of the South, and is not the success of his favorite project a type of his own future career? From a young man unknown to fame, he enters Congress, we see him rising daily in public estimation, in debate contending with the master spirits of the opposition, and defeating them by his reason and his eloquence, until he leaves them far behind in his career of honor and usefulness. No part of the Union appreciates more than North Carolina the merits of such a man. The harpy hand of faction would dim the laurels of this distinguished citizen, by misrepresenting his conduct in relation to the commission sent to him by the Governor of Mississippi, in relation to his successor in the Senate. His letter published in this paper, which completely overthrows the calumnity and shows that Mr. Walker acted as he should. The commission was only to take effect on a certain contingency (election of Printer,) and by a certain day, (10th of March,) the contingency never happened, and the Senate but for the act of Providence (death of a Senator,) would have adjourned before the day arrived, and before it arrived Mr. Thompson had left Washington. Those who before blamed Mr Walker have since honorably retreated their opinions, and he will gain new laurels in an office filled once by a Hamilton, a Gallatin, a Crawford, a McLane, and a Woodbury.

WAXHAW.

To the free and independent Voters of Mecklenburg county.

GENTLEMEN: The time is approaching and will soon arrive, when in the exercise of your rights and privileges you will be expected to vote for a suitable person to fill the office of county court Clerk. And, as my name has been before you for some time as a candidate, I deem it my duty to give you a brief outline of the course I would expect to pursue, should you think proper to elect me to that office.

The office itself being one in which the people of the county in general are equally interested, it appears to me proper, desirable, and more conducive to the public good, that it should be occupied by a man who is honest and capable, and who will discharge its duties in person, and in such a manner, that neither party could take any exceptions to his course while acting in that capacity.

Should you elect me, I will promise to devote my whole attention and energies to the duties of the office, and to discharge them in person, (it it can be done by one man,) and in such a manner as to giv general satisfaction.

Respectfully,
A. GRAHAM.

Charlotte, July, 1845.

Make your Tax Returns.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will attend at my office in Charlotte from the 9th to the 31st inst., (embracing the last 20 working days in July,) to receive the lists of taxable property subject to be returned at this place.

C. J. FOX, J. P.
July 7, 1845. 18w3

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.
Dec. 13, 1844. 88--tf

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—the course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.
Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

MARRIED,

In Lincoln county, on Tuesday, 22d inst., by the Revd. William McCutchan, ADLAI GINGLES, Esqr., to Miss CHARLOTTE CALDWELL, daughter of the late Maj. Saml. Caldwell;

In Lincoln County, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. S. W. Daves, Mr. ROBERT H. GASTON to Miss ISABELLA WRIGHT.

Departed this Life,

In this County, on the 28th instant, Mr. JOHN PORTER, a very respectable citizen, aged about 50 years.

In York District, S. C., on the 19th inst., Mr. JAS. M. FARRIS, in the 29th year of his age.

In Cabarrus county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. LOUISA E. YOUNG, wife of Maj. Robt. S. Young, and daughter of John Phifer, Esq., leaving an infant of a week old.

Rarely has it fallen to our lot to record the departure of one so lovely and so beloved. She possessed every endowment that could adorn the domestic and the social circle; and she entered upon life with as fair prospects as this world could give.

She had in very early life united herself with the Presbyterian Church, and her active discharge of all the duties of her station, her ardent desire to promote the cause of religion and morals, and to do good to all within the sphere of her influence, proved the sincerity of her holy profession. Truly, when the eye saw her it blessed her, for she had no higher pleasure than to make others happy.

Her devoted attachment to the interests of her beloved church, and to the cause of education, temperance, and virtue, her sympathy with the afflicted, her warm and constant friendship, gave her a high place in the hearts of all who knew her, and a wide circle of friends mourn her loss as they mourn over near and dear kindred. They feel that society has sustained an irreparable loss. But it was in the sanctuary of the domestic circle that the pure affections of her pure young heart were poured out like a gushing fountain of blessedness. The devotion of her attachment as a wife, a daughter, a sister, annihilated all selfish feelings. She seemed to live to promote the happiness of those so tenderly loved, and her sudden, her unexpected removal has overwhelmed every heart with a sorrow too deep to be portrayed.

Her death has made the home of her earthly happiness desolate. The joy which smiled around it, is turned into bitterness; but she has left behind her a hope full of immortal glory; for her course, short as it was,—was as the sun, shining brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.—*Comm.*

Agricultural Society.

The regular meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 9th inst. Members will please take notice and attend.

ANDREW SPRINGS, Prest.
August 1, 1845. 20

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified and taken Letters of Administration on the estate of his brother, J. L. Martin, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, orthewise this notice will be plead in *bar of recovery*. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment. Indulgence will not be given.

A. H. MARTIN.
July 30, 1845. 20-tf

SALE OF

LAND & NEGROES

AS Executors on the estate of Robert W. Parks, deceased, we will, on Friday the 22d instant, expose to public sale, on the premises, the following property, belonging to said estate, to wit:

The Tract of LAND, containing 400 Acres.

FOUR LIKELY

NEGROES,

If not previously disposed of. Terms made known at the sale.

E. C. WALLACE, }
JOS. M'COMBS, } Ex'trs.

N. B. All persons holding claims against the estate of the late Robert W. Parks, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned for payment, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead to bar their recovery. And those indebted to said estate must make payment without delay.

E. C. WALLACE, }
JOS. McCOMBS, } Ex'trs.
Aug. 1, 1845. 20--3w

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY!

WILL be sold at public auction, in the Town of Lincolnton, on Wednesday, the 3d of September next, (Wednesday of Court,) the following property, belonging to the estate of John Hoke, deceased:

THE TRACT OF LAND UPON WHICH IS THE LINCOLN

COTTON FACTORY,

With all its valuable appurtenances.

A Tract of Land

Adjoining the Factory Tract, known as the Rush Tract. Also, Tract known as the Hamby Tract—all to be included in the same sale.

ABOUT FORTY LIKELY

NEGROES,

Men, Women and Children; among whom are many valuable Mechanics.

Horses, Hogs, Mules, Cattle, and Sheep,

1 Family Carriage, 1 Buggy, Waggons and Harness,

And many articles of Farming Tools and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

One improved Lot in the N. E. Square.

A large quantity of Bacon, Corn, Hay, &c., &c., and many other articles that cannot now be enumerated.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN F. HOKE,
July 22, 1845 280 Executor.

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Natnaniel A. Johnson, deceased, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, who is the qualified administrator, anthenticated according to law, within due time, or this notice will be plead to debar them.

EZEKIEL JOHNSON, Admr.
July 11, 1845. 19w3

POETRY.

THE LAMENT OF THE WIDOWED INEBRIATE.

[The Auburn Journal publishes a letter from a friend in Boston, from which we borrow the following:—"Visited Prof. Longfellow at his rooms in old Harvard. The poet was in fine health and spirits and gave me some stanzas entitled 'The Lament of the Widowed Inebriate,' by Duganne, which I enclose for the gratification of the readers of your paper. They breathe the true spirit of poetry, and surpass in tenderness, beauty, pathos and delineation of heart-broken sorrow, anything I ever saw.—Longfellow says that they are enough to immortalize any poet. Alas! the poor inebriate! How just, how true the following lines! What a daguerreotype likeness of the inmost soul of the drunkard, have we here:"]

I'm thinking on thy smile, Mary—
Thy bright and trusting smile—
In the morning of our youth and love,
Ere sorrow came—or guile—
When thine arms were twined about my neck,
And mine eyes looked into thine,
And the heart that throbbed for me alone,
Was nestling close to mine!

I see full many a smile, Mary,
On young lips beaming bright;
And many an eye of light and love
Is flashing in my sight:—
But the smile is not for my poor heart,
And the eye is strange to me,
And loneliness comes o'er my soul,
When its memory to thee!

I'm thinking on the night, Mary,
The night of grief and shame,
When with drunken ravings on my lips,
To thee I homeward came:—
O, the tear was in thine earnest eye,
And thy bosom wildly heaved,
Yet a smile of love was on thy cheek,
Though the heart was sorely grieved!

But the smile soon left thy lips, Mary,
And thine eye grew dim and sad,
For the tempter lured my steps from thee,
And the wine-cup drove me mad:—
From thy cheek the roses quickly fled,
And thy ringing laugh was gone,
Yet thy heart still fondly clung to me,
And still kept trusting on.

O, my words were harsh to thee, Mary,
For the wine cup made me wild;
And I chid thee when thine eyes were sad,
And I cursed thee when they smiled:—
God knows I loved thee even then,
But the fire was in my brain,
And the curse of drink was in my heart,
To make my love a bane.

'Twas a pleasant home of ours, Mary,
In the spring time of our life,
When I look'd upon thy sunny face,
And proudly called thee, wife—
And 'twas pleasant when our children play'd
Before our cottage door:—
But the children sleep with thee, Mary,
I ne'er shall see them more!

Thou'rt resting in the church-yard now,
And no stone is at thy head;
But the sexton knows a drunkard's wife
Sleeps in that lowly bed:—
And he says the hand of God, Mary,
Will fall with crushing weight
On the wretch who brought thy gentle life
To its untimely fate!

But he knows not of the broken heart
I bear within my breast,
Or the heavy load of vain remorse,
That will not let me rest;
He knows not of the sleepless nights,
When dreaming of thy love,
I seem to see thine angel eyes
Look coldly from above.

I have raised the wine cup in my hand,
And the wildest strains I've sung,
Till with the laugh of drunken mirth
The echoing air has rung:—
But a pale and sorrowing face look'd out
From the glittering cup on me,
And a trembling whisper I heard
That I fancied, whisper'd by thee!

Thou art slumbering in the peaceful grave,
And thy sleep is dreamless now,
But the seal of an undying grief
Is on thy mourner's brow,
And my heart is chill as thine, Mary,
For the joys of life have fled,
And I long to lay my aching breast
With the cold and silent dead!

VARIETY.

MR. FISHER ON THE TARIFF.

Several Whig prints are engaged in the work of misrepresenting Mr. Fisher on the question of the Tariff. One says he was once for a high protectiv pelicy, while another quots from a report made to the Legislature a number of years since, to prove the charge. Such a system of political warfare is grossly unjust and unfair. With some slight exceptions, the democratic party in all portions of the Republic cordially concur, in their veiws on this subject. We quote the true doctrine from the Banger (Maine) Democrat:

"While the Democratic party are at open and irreconcilable war with the principle of Government or legislative favoritism, to granting monopolies and exclusive privileges to particular classes and interests, they yield preceedence to no party in frienellness to all branches of American manufactures that can be sustained on their own merits, without Government interference, which would cause injury to other interests of a like individual and national importance. The wish to have manufactures flourish co-equally and co-extensively with agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the mechanics arts, and the party and Government policy to give them all the same amount of encouragement and protection, can in no true sense be construed into hostility to manufactures, and it is perfectly idle to attempt it in the face and eyes of an intelligent people."

This is the ground occupied by Mr. Fisher, as well as by all true Republicans. Does it follow, gentlemen Whigs, because he is opposed to partial legislation, to favoritism, and to monopolies, that he is any enemy to the manufacturing interest? Far from it. We undertake to say, that Mr. Fisher is friendly now, as he ever has been, to all the great interests of the country, and that he would fetter none of them for the benefit of the others, but would leave them all free in the high road to prosperity and usefulness.

But he *is* opposed, and always has been, to the present unjust system; and should he be elected, will vote to bring down the Tariff of 1842 to the revenue standard. *This* is the true reason why he is assailed and misrepresented by the Whiggery.

Our accounts from the Second District continue to be of the most cheering character. We understand that the democracy are in a state of the highest enthusiasm, and are determined to put forth all their energies on the day of the election. And what is better, the *Whig people* are opening their eyes to the dangerous course of Mr. Barringer in Congress, and many of them are rallying to the standard of the democratic candidate. Speed on the glorious work!—*Raleigh Register.*

GENERAL JACKSON'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated June 7th, to a gentleman in Washington.

"The last will and testament of the old hero was this day approved in our county court, and is public record. He commences by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God that give it, &c., devoting his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz; one of $6,000, with interest, borrowed of General Plauche, of New Orleans; another of $10,000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives; and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson, jr., with the exception of a few servants to his grandchildren.

"The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donelson, (his nephew,) now charge d'affairs at Texas. The sword presented him at New Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of his old friend General Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grandson and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars, he leaves to General R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lafayette and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Lafayette, the son of General Lafayette. Sundry other presents made him during his long and eventful career, are left with his adopted son, with instructions to him, that in the event of war, they shall, upon the restoration of peace, be distributed among those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their countrymen and the ladies.

"It is dated, I think, in September, 1844, and revoked a will made by him several years before. It is his own steady and firm handwriting, and like all things that ever fell from his pen, breathes the purest patriotism throughout."

LIFE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

For the information of the public, we are requested to state that the publication of Mr. Kendall's Life of General Jackson will be resumed about the first of next month, and concluded by the close of the present year. To remove some erroneous impressions which are abroad in reference to this matter, we have been furnished by Mr. Kendall, for publication, with the following extract of a letter from General Jackson, dated May 25, 1845, viz:

Union.

"On the subject of my papers, you are to retain them as long as you think necessary to use them. Should you die, they are to pass forthwith into Mr. Blair's hands. I have full and unlimited confidence in you both, that my papers will be safe in your hands, and that they will never be permitted to be used but for a proper use."

My papers, after you are done with them, or on your death, are to pass into the hands of Francis P. Blair."

Mississipi. The Democrats of Mississippi met in Convention on the 8th instant, and nominated candidates for various offices. The present Governor A. G Brown, Esq. was nominated for re-election, and the following Ticket for Congress: Jefferson Davis, Stephen K. Adams, Robert W. Roberts, and Jacob Thompson. The two latter are old members. Dr. Hammett, it will be seen, is left off the ticket. For Attorney General, John D. Freeman; for Auditor, James E. Matthews; for Treasurer, William Clark; for Secretary of State, Wilson Hemingway.

The Tariff.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized, at the several Custom Houses, enquiry to be instituted, with a view to some modification of the Tariff, &c.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of removing to the south the subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION, lying in Mecklenburg county, three miles south of Charlotte, immediately at the forks of the public roads leading to Yorkville, Chesterville and Camden, S. C. The tract of land is very valuable for farming purposes, and contains between

Five and six hundred Acres,

About 175 acres of which is cleared and in good farming condition, including some excellent MEADOWS. On the tract is a good new

Dwelling House,

Not quite finished, and all the necessary out-buildings, all new, and put up with a view of keeping a house of entertainment, the stand being among the best in the country. There is also on the tract two good

Gold-Mines,

Both of which have been worked to considerable profit, and experienced miners pronounce them very rich, if properly worked.

Any person desirous of purchasing such property would do well to call and view the premises. The terms will be made very accommodating to a responsible purchaser.

MARTIN ICEHOUR.

July 25, 1845. 18--f

Ranger's Notice.

JOHN HOWARD, Esq., on big Hunting creek, enters one sorrel, or strawberry roan MARE, about 6 or 7 years old, and about 15 hands high, a little hip-shot on the left side—no brands nor shoes on; appraised to $30.

JO: W. MURDOCH,
Ranger for Iredell county.

July 16, 1845. 18w2*

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::f.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisements to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91f.

MEDICINES, PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 f

Just to Hand! A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 f

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the patronage he has already received, and informs them that he expects to continue

BUTCHERING

during the summer as long as he can get stall fed cattle, as he intends to offer none but what is first rate. He also expects to make arrangements for a supply regularly from the mountains, and such only as are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeavors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER.

June 3, 1845. 12-4w.

☞ Persons getting Beef, must settle every Saturday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--f

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—the course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Common Schools.

THE Board of Superintendants of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, and that part of Union formerly Mecklenburg, are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Board *at the new Courthouse in Charlotte, on Thursday the 24th inst.*, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman.

Elysian Grove, July 9, 1845.

N. B. School Committees, and others having business to transact with the Board, are requested to attend as above. 17w2 T. L. H.

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th instant, a colored boy named ANDREW. I caution all persons not to harbor or employ said boy, as the law will be enforced against all offenders. A handsome reward will be given to any one who will apprehend Andrew and deliver him to me.

F. H. MAXWELL.

July 11, 1845. 17w3

Proposals,

WILL be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August, 1845, for building a

COURT-HOUSE, JAIL,

and enclosing the PUBLIC SQUARE, at Newton Catawba County, N. C.

The Court House is to be of Brick, rough casted with cement, except the basement, which, or a part of which, is to be of Granite; its size is to be 40 feet by 60 feet.

The plans and specifications for the work are deposited at Newton, and can be seen at any time by any person desirous of bidding for the contract; and therefore a minute detail is unnecessary.

The work is to be finished within 18 months from the time of making the contract, contractors required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners are directed by order of the County Court to give the contract to the lowest bidder, or otherwise in their sound discretion, and may from time to time examine the work and direct its execution.

The Proposals will be opened on the day above named, (the day after the Election,) and persons desirous of bidding are requested to make their bide in writing, and direct them sealed, endorsed "Proposals" to

JNO. H. WHEELER,
BURTON CRAIGE,
AND'W. H. SHUFORD,
HENRY WHITNER,
H. W. ROBINSON. } Commissioners.

Newton, Catawba Co., 10th June, 1845. 14-t8a.

The Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Watchman will copy the above until the 8th of August, 1845, and forward their accounts to the Commissioners.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

STATE OF NORHT CAROLINA. CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1845.

Susan Cline, *vs.* John Cline, Elizabeth Cline, Mathias Cline, Moses Cline, Jacob Cline, Edmund Cline, Sophia Cline, Sarah Cline, and Wilson Cline.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Cline and Jacob Cline are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in Charlotte, N. C. notifying the said Moses Cline and Jacob Cline to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead to said petition; otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, *Kiah P. Harris,* Clerk of our said Court, at Concord, the 3d Monday in April, 1845, and the 69th year of our Independence.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.

May 29, 1845. 12::::6w

Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt,* Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m-fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, c. s c. d.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash,* and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

William Hunter, BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-

December 9, 1843.

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment o plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;

A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES, EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign

WINES,

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities, Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick-Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-f

NEW STORE, AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES F. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash,* sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1845.

A.
Samuel A. Allen, Dr. R. F. Andrews,
Ira Alexander, Elias C. Alexander,
Miss Susan R. Alexander.

B.
Austin Blake, Wm. A. Bell,
James Barnett, Robert Buckhannon,
Benjamin Brackett.

C.
Mrs. Martha A. Caldwell, Miss V. Q. Clark,
Messrs. Chunn & Austin, Mrs. Harriet Cooner,
Hugh Callaghan, 2.

E.
F. Emmons.

F.
Andrew Flannigan.

G.
William J. Grainger, George A. Gray,
Samuel Garrison, Isaac Grier.

H.
Harrison Hodges, Mrs. Patsy Harrison,
Geo. W. Houston, Miss Sarah Hartt,
Matthew H. Hutchison, Alfred Hafner,
Isabel Henderson, J. J. Hayden,
John D. Hunter, James P. Henderson,
Daniel Harriss Robt. B. Hunter.

I.
Caleb Irwin.

J.
Ezekiel Johnston, Solomon I. Jordan,
Wiley Johnston, E. James.

K.
Hugh Kirkpatrick, Miss Elizabeth Keneday
Samuel J. Karr, Collin C. King,
Robert King.

M.
Leander Moore, 2, James A. McNeely,
F. R. McDowell, Mrs. Pheba McGiboney,
Isaac Macguert.

O.
Nathan Orr, Egbert H. Osborne,
Robert Ormand.

P.
John B. Peacock, Washington Peacock,
William M. Porter, Mrs. Susan Parks.

R.
Jacob Rush, Pomeroy Reyley,
Mrs. Jane Rives, Jonas Rudisill,
D. L. Ray, William R. Rankin,
Isbel or Rachel Robison.

S.
James A. Sadler, James C. Sloan,
Mrs. Elizabeth Scott.

T.
Miss Caroline S. Taylor, Martha Todd.

W.
Matthew Wallis, Esq., Mrs. Abbey Woodrough, 2,
David Weant, James Walker,
David Woodson, S. N. Weddington,
James H. Wilson.

Y.
J. A. Young.

A. McGINN, P. M.

July 1, 1845.

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204-1year

LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Consiitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression"—Madison.

VOLUME 5. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, AUG. 8, 1845.** **NUMBER 221.**

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1845.

☞ We are able this week to issue but half a sheet, in consequence of the sickness of two of our workmen. We regret this, but it is such an occurrence as we cannot avoid or remedy, at the present.

FIRE.

The quiet of our village was disturbed on Sunday evening last, about 8 o'clock, by the cry of *fire!* On proceeding to the spot, the stable of Alexander Graham, Esq., was found enveloped in flames. It, with all its contents, and one valuable horse were consumed, and two other horses badly burnt, though we understand there is a probability of their recovering. The fire was first discovered in the loft of the stable among the hay, and none doubts its being the work of an incendiary.

ELECTIONS.

On the 4th instant, the elections took place in Indiana, for ten members of Congress and the State Legislature; on the same day in Kentucky, for ten members of Congress and the State Legislature; in Alabama, same day, for seven members of Congress and the State Legislature; in Illinois, on the same day, for State Legislature; Missouri, 4th, for State Legislature; in North Carolina, on the 7th, for nine members of Congress; in Tennessee, for Governor, eleven members of Congress, and State Legislature. The Legislature elected as above, in Tennessee and Indiana, will have to elect each a U. States Senator. We shall soon begin to receive the returns, and hope to be able to record a series of Democratic triumphs.

NO WAR.

Dr. Ashbel Smith, just returned from England to Texas, says that neither France nor England will interfere in any way in our relations with Texas, and that they will use their utmost exertions to dissuade Mexico from declaring war against us. He says he feels certain we shall have no war about Texas, not even with Mexico. The news we copy below from the Baltimore Argus, then, may be set down as unfounded.

THE DEED ACCOMPLISHED.

The Convention of Texas which assembled on the 4th ult., has unanimously ratified our annexation Resolutions, and the proceedings of their own Congress on the subject. At our latest dates, the Convention was busily engaged in framing a State Constitution.

The Hon. K. L. Anderson, Vice Presedent of Texas, died on the 10th ult.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, late Minister to England, has been invited to the Presidency of Harvard University, and it is thought he will accept.

☞ A bale of New Cotton was sold at Augusta, Ga., on the 30th ultimo, at 8 cents. The extreme prices in New Orleans are 4½ to 8¾. This is somewhat encouraging.

On the 28th ult., there were 3,500 visiters at Saratoga Springs, New York.

Advance of the Cherokees.—An agricultural society has been formed in the Cherokee nation. They already have a college and a printing establishment, and issue a weekly paper.

Another "Roorback."—Some federalist in Kentucky has published a forged correspondence, pretended to have transpired between Col. Johnston and a Major Figg, in which the admits former that the latter is the real killer of Tecumseh! The whole affair is pronounced a forgery by authority of the Col. Yet the whig papers everywhere are copying it.

Deaths by Lightning....Three boys, aged 14, 16, and 18, were killed a week or two since by a stroke of lightning, while at school in Richmond county in this State. Several other scholars were prostrated, but soon recovered.

Distressing....A young lady in Illinois, recently left home in company with her father, mother and sister, to go to the house of a young man in the neighborhood, there to be married to him. On their way, the three females were drowned in attempting to cross a river. After waiting as long as he patiently could, the young bridegroom started to meet his intended, and when he got to the river, there found the father standing over the three corpses!

Important to Merchants. The Secretary of the Treasury, R. J. Walker, has published instructions to the Collectors of the various ports that all unclaimed goods are to be sold on account of whom it may concern sixty days after they arrive, (or ninety days if from beyond the Cape of Good Hope,) and that a sufficient portion of all claimed goods are to be sold to pay duties, if they are not paid in sixty or ninety days after completing the entry.

The Union intimates that upon official notice being received by the President, of the acceptance by Texas of the annexation resolutions, the U. S. revenue laws will be extended to Texas, and U. S. Custom House officers appointed for her ports.

From the Baltimore Argus.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO PROSPECT OF WAR!

By the arrival of the Mexican brig Delfina, at New Orleans, on the 23d ult., from Vera Cruz, dates to the 3d ult., from that place, and of the city of Mexico to the 28th June, have been received.—We give the following condensation of the news from our New Orleans exchanges:—

The news brought by this vessel is a continuation of the old story—that Mexico is preparing for war, and continues, apparently, at least, in the determination "most horribly to revenge" our annexation of Texas.

In consequence of the annexation measure being effected, a new organization of the militia of the Republic has been ordered; the levies under this regulation, are called the "voluntary defenders of the laws."

It is stated that, among other indications of the prospect of a war at Vera Cruz, the inhabitants are busily engaged in covering the flat roofs of their houses with sand, to the depth of a foot or more, in anticipation of a bombardment of the town.

An official statement of the military force of the country is published, the aggregate of which is about 30,000. Of this force about 19,000 are infantry, 8,500 cavalry, 2,500 artillery, and 1,300 sappers and miners.

Col. Rangel, who set on foot and directed the recent insurrectionary movement at Mexico has received the very mild sentence of ten years' imprisonment, loss of rank, &c.

President Herrera convoked Congress on the 1st inst. for the purpose of effecting changes in the constitution, amending the rules of the provisional government, and to take into consideration the action which has been had upon the annexation resolutions, and the Mexican treaty by Texas.

The correspondent of the N. O. Republican considers the convocation *to be solely a declaration of war.* Before many days elapse after the opening of the session, Congress will have an additional provocation in the decided action of the Texas Convention.

Mexico, it appears, is as pertinacious in claiming Texas, as if it had not achieved its independence of her, and maintained that independence unaided for ten years in defiance of her power—as if she was able to re-assert her pretended rights, or had not relinquished them altogether by offering to acknowledg that independence on preposterous conditions. She has divided her territory into ten military departments. The fifth comprehends New Leon, Coazhuila, Tamaulipas, and *Texas!*

We close our report with the interesting letter already referred to:

VERA CRUZ, July 3, 1845.

Dear Sir—An extra session of the Mexican Congress has been called by the President, to take into consideration the affairs of Texas and the United S. *The result of this will be beyond any manner of doubt, a declaration of war.* The day fixed for the meeting of Congress was the 1st July, consequently by the next mail from Mexico, we shall receive the news of its installation. Nothing will be done in the way of a declaration of war until the official news of the action of the 4th of July Convention is received, which news will be brought down immediately by the British frigate *Euridice,* it is supposed. Government makes no great blustter about a war, but at the same time is *making active preparations secretly of a most energetic nature,* as I am assured by those who know what is going on. The intention is to send thirty thousand men to Texas, and with this object orders have been given to General Peredes, Commader-in Chief of the cantoon, stationed at Lagos, to march with all his troops to San Luis Potosi. The number of these troops is said by some to be 5000 men, and by some 7000—cannot say certainly.

The greatest activity is employed in the fortification of Vera Cruz, and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua.

The fleet left this place on the 12th ult., destiny unknown, and has not yet made its appearance, much to the annoyance of American citizens, who feel quite uneasy at the entire absence of all succor at a time when they are sure to need it.

Gen. Almonte has been very warlike since his return, and preaches up "war to the knife and Yankee annihilation" It appears that he recommends very strongly the issue of *letters of marque,* and has brought, it is said, from the U. S. a copy of the documents which were granted to privateers by our government during the war.

YOU MAY REST ASSURED OF ONE THING, THAT IF THE ANNEXATION IS CONSUMMATED ON THE 4TH OF JULY. THAT WAR WILL BE THE RESULT OF IT, AND THAT IMMEDIATELY.

Some few shouts of Federation by the troops, but merely insignificant. The people are universally in favor of Federation, but they do not want it to come in a revolutionary form.

Yours truly, C. M.

The intended march of the American troops to the frontier of Texas was known at Mexico on the 19th June.

The two Mexican steamers were moored at Vera Cruz, quite unprepared for sea.

Gen. Bustamente reached the capitol on the 21st ult. He immediately offered his services to the Government, to maintain the national claim upon Texas. It was thought these services would be accepted.

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, Mr. CHARLES F. FISHER to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Judge Caldwell, all of Salisbury.

In Union county, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Strickling, Mr. JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN to Miss FRANCES, daughter of Stephen Hasty, Esq.

Departed this Life,

Very suddenly, in this Town, on the morning of the 1st instant, Mrs. ADLAIDE WILSON, consort of Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., leaving a husband and several small children to mourne her departure.

Agricultural Society.

The regular meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 9th inst. Members will please take notice and attend. ANDREW SPRINGS, Prest.

August 1, 1845. 20

POETRY.

[One of the most beautiful tributes to an affectionate, true hearted wife, which we remember having seen, is the following, written some 80 years ago by an English clergyman named Samuel Bishop. Few can read such lines without believing that the author was an amiable and happy man.—*Batavia Spirit of the Times.*]

TO MY WIFE,

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HER WEDDING-DAY, WHICH WAS ALSO HER BIRTH-DAY, WITH A RING:

'Thee Mary, with this ring I wed'—
So, fourteen years ago, I said.
Behold another ring!—'For what?'
'To wed thee o'er again!' Why not?
With that first ring I married youth,
Grace, beauty, innocence and truth;
Taste long admired, sense long revered,
And all my Molly then appeared.
If she, by merit since disclosed,
Prove twice the woman I supposed,
I plead that double merit, now,
To justify a double vow.
Here, then, to-day, (with faith as sure,
With ardor as intense, as pure,
As when, amidst the rites divine,
I took thy troth and plighted mine,)
To thee, sweet girl, my second ring
A token and a pledge I bring;
With this I wed, till death us part,
The riper virtues of my heart;
Those virtues which, before untried,
The wife has added to the bride;
Those virtues, whose progressive claim,
Endearing wedlock's very name,
My soul enjoys, my song approves,
For conscience sake as well as love's.
And Why?—They show me every hour
Honor's high thought, Affection's power,
Discretion's deed sound Judgment's sentence,
And teach me all things—but repentance.

Miscellany.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

LECTURE XXI.

Mr. Caudle has not acted like a husband" at the Wedding Dinner.

"Ah me! It's no use wishing—none at all: but I do wish that yesterday fourteen years could come back again. Little did I think, Mr. Caudle, when you brought me home from church, your lawful wedded wife—little, I say, did I think that I should keep my wedding dinner in the manner I have done to day. Fourteen years ago! Yes, I see you now in your blue coat with bright buttons, and your white-watered satin waistcoat, and a moss rose-bud in your button hole, which you said was like me. What? *You never talked such nonsense?* Ha! Mr. Caudle, you don't know what you talked that day—but I do. Yes; and you then sat at the table as if your face, as I may say, was buttered with happiness, and—What? No, Mr. Caudle, don't say that; *I* have not wiped the butter off—not I, If you above all men are not happy, you ought to be, gracious knows!

"Yes, I *will* talk of fourteen years ago. Ha! you sat beside me then, and picked out all sorts of nice things for me. You'd have given me pearls and diamonds to eat if I could have swallowed 'em. Yes, I say, you sat beside me, and—What do you talk about? *You couldn't sit beside me to-day?* That's nothing at all to do with it. But it's so like you. I can't speak but you fly off to something else. Ha! and when the health of the young couple was drunk, what a speech you made then! It was delicious! How you made everybody cry, as if their hearts were breaking; and I recollect it as if it was yesterday, how the tears ran down dear father's nose, and how dear mother nearly went into a fit! Dear souls! They little thought, with all your fine talk, how you'd use me! *How have you used me?* Oh, Mr. Caudle, how can you ask that question? It's well for you I can't see you blush. *How* have you used me?

"Well, that the same tongue could make a speech like that, and then talk as it did to-day! *How did you talk?* Why, shamefully. What did you say about your wedded happiness? Why, nothing. What did you say about your wife? Worse than nothing; just as if she were a bargain you were sorry for, but were obliged to make the best of. What do you say? *And bad's the best?* If you say that again, Caudle, I'll rise from my bed. *You didn't say it?* What, then, did you say? Something very like it, I know. Yes, a pretty speech of thanks for a husband! And everybody could see that you didn't care a pin for me; and that's why you had 'em here: that's why you invited 'em to insult me to their faces. What? *I made you invite 'em?* Oh, Caudle, what an aggravating man you are?

"I suppose you'll say next I made you invite Miss Prettyman? Oh yes; don't tell me that her brother brought her without your knowing it. What? *Didn't I hear him say so?* Of course I did; but do you suppose I'm quite a fool? Do you think I don't know that that was all settled between you? And she must be a nice person to come unasked to a woman's house? But I know why she came. Oh yes; she came to look about her. *What do I mean?* Oh, the meaning's plain enough. She came to see how she should like the rooms—how she should like my seat at the fire-place; how she—and if it isn't enough to break a mother's heart to be treated so?—how she should like my dear children.

"Now, it's no use your bouncing about at—but of course that's it; I can't mention Miss Prettyman, but you fling about as if you were in a fit. Of course that shows there's something in it. Otherwise, why should you disturb yourself? Do you think I didn't see her looking at the cyphers on the spoons as if she already saw mine scratched out and her's there? No, I shan't drive you mad, Mr Caudle; and if I do it's your own fault. No other man would treat the wife of his bosom in—what do you say? *You might as well have married a hedge hog?* Well, now it's come to something! But it's always the case! Whenever you've seen that Miss Prettyman, I'm sure to be abused. A hedgehog! A pretty thing for a woman to be called by her husband! Now you don't think I'll lie quietly in bed, and he called a hedgehog—do you, Mr. Caudle?

"Well, I only hope Miss Prettyman had a good dinner, that's all. *I* had none! You know I had none—how was I to get any? You know that the only part of the turkey I care for is the merry-thought. And that, of course, went to Miss Prettyman. Oh, I saw you laugh when you put it on her plate? And you don't suppose, after such an insult as that, I'd taste another thing upon the table? No, I should hope I have more spirit than that. Yes; and you took wine with her four times. What do you say? *Only twice?* Oh, you were so lost—fascinated, Mr. Caudle; yes, fascinated, that you didn't know what you did. However, I do think while I'm alive I might be treated with respect at my own table. I say, while I'm alive; for I know I shan't last long, and then Miss Prettyman may come and take it all. I'm wasting daily, and no wonder. I never say anything about it, but every week my gowns are taken in.

"I've lived to learn something to be sure! Miss Prettyman turned up her nose at my custards. It isn't sufficient that you're always finding fault yourself, but you must bring women home to sneer at me at my own table. What do you say? *She didn't turn up her nose?* I know she did; not but what it's needless—Providence has turned it up quite enough for her already. And she must give herself airs over my custards! Oh, I saw her mincing with the spoon as if she was chewing sand. What do you say? *She praised my plum-pudding?* Who asked her to praise it? Like her impudence, I think!

"Yes, a pretty day I've passed. I shall not forget this wedding-day, I think! And as I say, a pretty speech you made in the way of thanks. No, Caudle, if I was to live a hundred years—you need not groan, Mr. Caudle, I shall not trouble you half that time—if I was to live a hundred years, I should never forget it. Never! You didn't evep so much as bring one of your children into your speech. And—dear creatures!—what have *they* done to offend you? No; I shall not drive you mad. It's you, Mr. Caudle, who'll drive me mad. Everybody says so.

"And you suppose I didn't see how it was managed, that you and *that* Miss Prettyman were always partners at whist? *How was it managed?* Why, plain enough. Of course, you packed the cards, and could cut what you liked. You'd settle that between you. Yes; and when she played a trick, instead of leading off—*she* play whist indeed!—what did you say to her when she found it was wrong? Oh—it was impossible that *her* heart should mistake! And that you, Caudle, before people—with your own wife.

"And Miss Prettyman—I won't hold my tongue. I *will* talk of Miss Prettyman; who would mind, that I shouldn't talk of her? I suppose some thinks she sings? What do you say? *She sings like a mermaid?* Yes, very—very like a mermaid, and she never sings, but she exposes herself. She might, I think, have chosen another song, *'I love somebody,'* indeed; as if I didn't know who was meant by that 'somebody;' and all the room knew it, of course; and that was what it was done for—nothing else.

"However, Mr. Caudle, as my mind's made up, I shall say no more about the matter to-night, but try to go to sleep."

"And to my astonishment and gratitude," writes Caudle, "she kept her word."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CLAIRVOYANCE—IN CASWELL.

Doctors Comer and Anderson, of this County, were recently called to see Miss———, (it is unnecessary to name the lady,) living in the South part of Caswell, who they found under great nervous debility, and in a mesmeric state. The patient slept a great deal—she seemed to have fallen a victim to strong letharic 'spells'—now coming, now going—but her spells of repose were lengthy, while she found it impossible to keep awake but a very short time, comparatively. When asleep, she was always in the clairvoyic state. On visiting her and finding her asleep to all intents and purposes, the two attending physicians tested her clairvoyic by blind-folding her, so that she could not possibly "see a wink" even though she were not asleep. From this experiment, grew the following results. Dr. Comer gave patient's sister a pocket knife, to present her with the inquiry, "whose knife is it?"—The knife was put in the patient's hand and the question asked: she answered, "Dr. Comer's." Patient had not seen Dr. Comer, nor his knife. Dr. C. then slipt a pen knife of his in the sister's hand who put it in the hand of patient, and asked "whose knife is this?" (Dr. Anderson present.) Patient passed the knife to her nose, smelt of it, and replied, "this too, is Dr. Comer's knife." Dr. Anderson accidentally spied patient's mother at a distance going to the spring—asked patient as to the whereabouts of her mother? She replied, "going to the spring." The mother was seen returning from the spring with a pail of water on her head and a jug of milk in one hand. Patient was again interrogated about her mother, and she minutely described her returning from the spring—told about the vessel of water on her mother's head, the jug of milk, and in which hand she held it. She was asked where the horses of doctor C. and A. were? Patient replied that her 'father had put them in stables,' and then told the particular stable in which each man's horse had been put. Patient was then asked when it had rained at Dr. Comer's? (Dr. C. lives a long distance from patient, and had not been home for several days, morever he was not aware that it had rained at his house the day before.) Her reply was, "yesterday." Patient was called on to say when it had rained at Dr. Anderson's:—she answered, "the same time it rained at Dr. Comer's."—She was asked to state at which of the two places fell the most rain? Her reply was, that "it rained very little at Dr. Comer's, but a great deal at Dr. Anderson's." All this was found to be precisely as she stated it. Patient had no knowledge, not the leas idea, of any thing she said, or of the presence of the physicians while she reposed, when she afterwards awoke from her sleep, and denied having held any conversation. Various other questions were asked the patient, and all that related to anything that had taken place, or then in process of occurrence, she answered and told about, with the greatest accurancy. Patient could'nt tell about the future knew nothing about the occurrences behind the curtain of Time to come.

The above is no hoax, but true to the letter:—We "speak by the card," if you know how that is, and if you don't we shall not trouble ourself to tell you Suffice it to say that no man will question the veracity of either of the above named physicians, and that they will bear testimony to the truth of all the material 'comicalities' set forth as above.

Milton Chronicle.

IMMENSE NATURAL BEE HIVE.

In a cavern, on the right bank of the Colorado, about 7 miles from Austin, there is an immense hive of wild bees, which is one of the most interesting natural curiosities in that section. The entrance of this cavern is situated in a ledge of limestone forming a high cliff which rises almost perpendicularly from the river bank to the height of about 150 feet from the water's edge The cliff fronts partly on a small stream named Bill Creek. The mouth of the cavern is about ten feet from the top of the cliff. In a warm day a dark stream of bees may be constantly seen winding out from the cavern like a long dark wreath of smoke. The stream often appears one or two feet in a diameter near the cliff, and gradually spreads out like a flag, growing thinner at a distance from the cavern, until it disappears. The number of bees in this cavern must be incalculably great—probably greater than the number in a thousand ordinary hives. The oldest settlers say that the hive was there when they first arrived in the country and it is quite probable that it existed in the same state many years previous to the settlement of the country. The bees, it is said, have never swarmed, and it is not improbable that the hive has continued for more than a century to increase year after year, in the ratio that other swarms increase. The cave appears to extend back many rods into the ledge, and probably has many lateral chambers. The bees doubtless occupy many of these lateral chmbers, and it is not improbable that new swarms annually find new chambers to occupy, and thus they are prevented from going off to a distance in search of hives. Some of the neighboring settlers have repeatedly, by blasting the rocks, opened a passage into some of these chambers, and procured by this means many hundred pounds of honey. But the main desposites are situated too deep in the ledge to be reached without great difficulty and perhaps danger. A company was formed at Austin a few years since, for the purpose of exploring the cavern and removing the honey; but some untoward event prevented the accomplishment of the undertaking. It was estimated that there are many tons of honey and wax in this immense hive, and if its treasures could be extracted readily, they would doubtless be found far more valuable than the contentes of any gold or silver mine that adventurers have been seeking for years in that section—*Texas Telegraph.*

The consummation.—'Twas twilight. Seated at the door of a moss-covered cottage, was the pride of the village, lovely Phœbe. Her finely moulded from—her exquisite and voluptuous bust—her classic and beautifully chisseled features—her sweet lips—teeth of pearly whiteness—and such eyes! two drops of liquid azure set in snow! all combined, 'twas enough to melt the very soul of an anchorite!

Beside this angel, knelt a youth, whose cheek, pale as ashes, told the tale—he was in love! "Tell me," said he, in trembling accents; "tell me this night my fate. Keep me in agony no longer. Tell me what sacrifice I shall undergo for you—you, my soul's idol! Command me to perform a pilgrimage around this earth on burning coals, and it shall be done.—Anything, anything—but cast me not off. Plant a dagger in my heart, but keep me in suspense no longer! Say, lovely Phœbe—will you—*will you be mine?*" He trembled—his heart throbbed—she saw he was ready to swoon—a crimson flush mantled her cheek—

"Like the rich sunset 'neath Italia's sky."

She took his hand in her tiny fingers, put her smiling lips to his ear, and whispered—"Obed, *I shan't be nothin' else.*" *Baltimore sun.*

Curious Advertisement.—The Buffalo Commercial gives the following direction on a box on one of the wharves in that city:

"West consin
mil waucey
to go to wite wauter."

Those who are familiar with the West will discover that the man wanted to mark the box to go to White Water, Wisconsin, the lake port of which place is Milwaukie. We suppose there is hope that it will get there—though its owner may not blame the superscription for it.

In men there is a lump upon the windpipe, formed by the thyriod cartilage, which is not to be found in women; an Arabian fable says, that this is a part of the original apple, that has stuck in the man's throat by the way, but that the woman swallowed her part of it down.

Woman.—A mother, she cherishes and corrects us; a sister, she counsels us; a sweetheart, she coquettes and charms us; a wife, she comforts and confides in us; without her, what would become of us?

"George Washington Napoleon Hannibal Harrison."

"Yes, Ma'am."

"Tell Josephine Rosina Cleopatra Matilda Victoria to bring up the slop pail."

"Yes, Ma'am."

Why are rings generally unsaleable?—Ans Because they continue *on hand.*

Spectacles with one glass are in great demand by young gentlemen who want to wink at the girls.

AGRICULTURAL.

PRODUCING MUCH ON LITTLE LAND.

Instead of seeking as most farmers do, to add perpetually to the quantity or measure of their land, it would in most cases, be much more expedient and profitable to make it their study, on how little land can I obtain the greatest quantity of produce with all the labor and manure I command? If, for example he can, by a skilful course of culture, obtain 1,000 bushels of wheat from twenty acres, 50 bushels per acre, how much better and more economical than to get the same quantity from 100 acres, or 10 bushels per acre! In this observation it may be said there is nothing new, yet seeing how universally it is disregarded, in the practice and habits of the country, it cannot well, be too often repeated and enforced by every mode of illustration. The 100 acre field in the first place required for seed, 100 bushels instead of twenty; but the loss of this 80 additional bushels of grain for seed in the commencement, is scarcely worthy of regard in comparison with other losses involved in the cultivation of 100 as compared with 20. To obtain the same result note the vast difference in the amount of labor. There are 80 acres extra to be frequently ploughed and harrowed as all land should be, far more than is usual; for it is impossible that the roots of plants should extract from the soil, completely, all of the food it contains for them, unless by being finally or infinitely separated and pulverized, it may be made every particle of it acceptable to the roots.

The Roman who tilled his farm, as many did, of only four acres, was not satisfied with less than nine times ploughing and harrowing for wheat. Then we have to calculate the additional labor which must be employed in cutting over 80 extra acres, hauling it, and threshing five times as much straw to get a given quantity of grain. We have said nothing about the additional fencing required and taxes to be paid. Hence we repeat that the farmer should economise as to his labor and other resources and study not on how much, but on how little land, they should be bestowed to ensure a given result.

The average product of Indian corn for example is probably not more than 20 or 25 bushels to the acre; in all the old states there are well authenticated accounts of more than 100 bushels from an acre. It is in fact, not easy to set limis to the capability of the earth under the most favorable circumstances.

How to kill Weeds.—Vegetable physiologists know that the point of junction between the roots and top of a plant sustains very important relations to the life of it. It is called the neck—from the fact that injury, inflicted there, is apt to be as fatal to the plant as similar injury is to an animal. Hence in destroying weeds, more many be done in a little time, by aiming to cut them off at this vital point, than with far greater exertion expended in digging them up. Let any one try the experiment of exterminating weeds by the two methods of setting his hoe light, and skimming them off just below the surface of the ground; and of laboriously digging deep, so as to cut them off far down the roots and he will come to a conclusion in the matter.

Apple Jelly.—Slice thirteen large apples very thin, without paring them; then cover them with water, boil and strain them, to the juice add a pound and a half of loaf sugar, and as much lemon jnice as your taste may direct. Clarify it with eggs, and boil it to a jelly. It is an exceedingly delicate, palatable, and beautiful dish, fit to grace any wedding table, the writer having partaken of it on such an occasion, the house keeper above mentioned, forming the centre of attraction at the time.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified and taken Letters of Administration on the estate of his brother, J. L. Martin, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, ortherwise this notice will be plead in *bar of recovery.* And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment. Indulgence will not be given.

A. H. MARTIN.

July 30, 1845. 20-f

SALE OF

LAND & NEGROES

AS Executors on the estate of Robert W. Parks, deceased, we will, on Friday the 22d instant, expose to public sale, on the premises, the following property, belonging to said estate, to wit:

The Tract of LAND, containing 400 Acres.

FOUR LIKELY

NEGROES,

If not previously disposed of. Terms made known at the sale.

E. C. WALLACE, }
JOS. M'COMBS, } Ex'trs.

N. B. All persons holding claims against the estate of the late Robert W. Parks, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned for payment, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead to bar their recovery. And those indebted to said estate must make payment without delay.

E. C. WALLACE, }
JOS. McCOMBS, } Ex'trs.

Aug. 1, 1845. 20--3w

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::f.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY!

WILL be sold at public auction, in the Town of Lincolnton, on Wednesday, the 3d of September next, (Wednesday of Court,) the following property, belonging to the estate of John Hoke, deceased:

THE TRACT OF LAND UPON WHICH IS THE LINCOLN

COTTON FACTORY,

With all its valuable appurtenances.

A Tract of Land

Adjoining the Factory Tract, known as the Rush Tract. Also, Tract known as the Hamby Tract—all to be included in the same sale.

ABOUT FORTY LIKELY

NEGROES,

Men, Women and Children; among whom are many valuable Mechanics.

Horses, Hogs, Mules, Cattle, and Sheep,

1 Family Carriage, 1 Buggy, Waggons and Harness,

And many articles of Farming Tools and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

One improved Lot in the N. E. Square.

A large quantity of Bacon, Corn, Hay, &c., &c., and many other articles that cannot now be enumerated.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN F. HOKE,
July 22, 1845 220 Executor.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of removing to the south the subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION, lying in Mecklenburg county, three miles south of Charlotte, immediately at the forks of the public roads leading to Yorkville, Chesterville and Camden, S. C. The tract of land is very valuable for farming purposes, and contains between

Five and six hundred Acres,

About 175 acres of which is cleared and in good farming condition, including some excellent MEADOWS. On the tract is a good new

Dwelling House,

Not quite finished, and all the necessary out-buildings, all new, and put up with a view of keeping a house of entertainment, the stand being among the best in the country. There is also on the tract two good

Gold-Mines,

Both of which have been worked to considerable profit, and experienced miners pronounce them very rich, if properly worked.

Any person desirous of purchasing such property would do well to call and view the premises. The terms will be made very accommodating to a responsible purchaser.

MARTIN ICEHOUR.

July 25, 1845. 18--f

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. LYTLE,

PRACTITIONER in chronic diseases, has located himself at Capt. William Black's plantation near Ramah Church, Mecklenburg county, No. Ca. He will give careful attention to persons afflicted with Epilepsy, (or fits,) Cancers, disease of the Heart, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Insanity, disease of the Eye, female complaints, and chronic diseases generally. His mode of treating Epilepsy, Consumption, &c., is new; and from the success Dr. Lytle has had in curing diseases of long standing, he flatters himself that he can benefit all who may call on him. Cases of Epilepsy of 27 years standing, have been cured by this new discovery. Letters addressed to him through Hickory Grove Post Office, in the above named County and State, post-paid, will receive attention. Dr. Lytle will also practice in surgery and acute diseases.

July 28, 1845, 20-y

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1845.

Logan H. Dellinger vs. the Heirs of John M'Call, deceased.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John H. McCall and Thomas Duckworth and wife Jane, being of the heirs of the said John McCall deceased, are not resident within the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, to notify the said non-resident heirs, that they be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity for said County, to be held at the Courthouse in Morganton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; or the same will be heard exparte, and decree issued accordingly.

Witness, *E. P. Jones,* Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1845.

E. P. JONES. c. m. e.
July 17, 1845. Prs fee $6. 20w6

Make your Tax Returns.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will attend at my office in Charlotte from the 9th to the 31st inst., (embracing the last 20 working days in July,) to receive the lists of taxable property subject to be returned at this place. C. J. FOX, J. P.

July 7, 1845. 18w3

Caution.

MY wife MARGARET, having left my care and protection, without any just cause, I am reduced to the unpleasant necessity of forwarning all persons against giving her credit on my account. I will pay no debt she contracts after this date.

JOHN Q. LEMMONS.

July 8, 1845. 17w3

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 f

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 f

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 f

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the patronage he has already received, and informs them that he expects to continue

BUTCHERING

during the summer as long as he can get stall fed cattle, as he intends to offer none but what is first rate. He also expects to make arrangements for a supply regularly from the mountains, and such only as are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeavors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER.

June 3, 1845. 12-4w.

☞ Persons getting Beef, must settle every Saturday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

Charlotte Drug Store,

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--f

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash,* and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

Ranger's Notice.

JOHN HOWARD, Esq., on big Hunting creek, enters one sorrel, or strawberry roan MARE, about 6 or 7 years old, and about 15 hands high, a little hip-shot on the left side—no brands nor shoes on; appraised to $30.

JO: W. MURDOCH,
Ranger for Iredell county.

July 16, 1845. 18w2*

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber. on the 8th instant, a colored boy named ANDREW. I caution all persons not to harbor or employ said boy, as the law will be enforced against all offenders. A handsome reward will be given to any one who will apprehend Andrew and deliver him to me.

F. H. MAXWELL.

July11, 1845. 17w3

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88--f

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—the course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Nathaniel A. Johnson, deceased, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, who is the qualified administrator, authenticated according to law, within due time, or this notice will be plead to debar them.

EZEKIEL JOHNSON Admr.

July 11, 1845. 18w3

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

Proposals,

WILL be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August, 1845, for building a

COURT-HOUSE, JAIL,

and enclosing the PUBLIC SQUARE, at Newton Catawba County, N. C.

The Court House is to be of Brick, rough casted with cement, except the basement, which, or a part of which, is to be of Granite; its size is to be 40 feet by 60 feet.

The plans and specifications for the work are deposited at Newton, and can be seen at any time by any person desirous of bidding for the contract; and therefore a minute detail is unnecessary.

The work is to be finished within 18 months from the time of making the contract, contractors required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners are directed by order of the County Court to give the contract to the lowest bidder, or otherwise in their sound discretion, and may from time to time examine the work and direct its execution.

The Proposals will be opened on the day above named, (the day after the Election,) and persons desirous of bidding are requested to make their bide in writing, and direct them sealed, endorsed "Proposals" to

JNO. H. WHEELER,
BURTON CRAIGE,
AND'W. H. SHUFORD,
HENRY WHITNER,
H. W. ROBINSON. } Commissioners.

Newton, Catawba Co., }
10th June, 1845. } 14-t8a.

The Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Watchman will copy the above until the 8th of August, 1845, and forward their accounts to the Commissioners.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::f.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt,* Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m-fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, c. s c. d.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things—particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91f.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39s-

December 9, 1843.

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment o plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte. N. C., April 18, 1845.

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;

A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES, EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign WINES,

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities,

Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick-Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-f

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash,* sell Goods lower than any other house in this place:

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1845.

A.

Samuel A. Allen, Dr. R. F. Andrews,
Ira Alexander, Elias C. Alexander,
Miss Susan R. Alexander.

B.

Austin Blake, Wm. A. Bell,
James Barnett, Robert Buckhannon,
Benjamin Brackett.

C.

Mrs. Martha A. Caldwell, Miss V. Q. Clark,
Messrs. Chum & Austin, Mrs. Harriet Cooner,
Hugh Callaghan, 2.

E.

F. Emmons.

F.

Andrew Flannigan.

G.

William J. Grainger, George A. Gray,
Samuel Garrison, Isaac Grier.

H.

Harrison Hodges, Mrs. Patsy Harrison,
Geo. W. Houston, Miss Sarah Hart,
Matthew H. Hutchison, Alfred Hafner,
Isabel Henderson, J. J. Hayden,
John D. Hunter, James P. Henderson,
Daniel Harriss Robt. B. Hunter.

I.

Caleb Irwin.

J.

Ezekiel Johnston, Solomon I. Jordan,
Wiley Johnston, E. James.

K.

Hugh Kirkpatrick, Miss Elizabeth Keneday
Samuel J. Karr, Collin C. King,
Robert King.

M.

Leander Moore, 2, James A. McNeely,
F. R. McDowell, Mrs. Pheba McGiboney,
Isaac Macguert.

O.

Nathan Orr, Egbert H. Osborne,
Robert Ormand.

P.

John B. Peacock, Washington Peacock,
William M. Porter, Mrs. Susan Parks.

R.

Jacob Rush, Pomeroy Reyley,
Mrs. Jane Rives, Jonas Rudisill,
D. L. Ray, William R. Rankin,
Isbel or Rachel Robison.

S.

James A. Sadler, James C. Sloan,
Mrs. Elizabeth Scott.

T.

Miss Caroline S. Taylor, Martha Todd.

W.

Matthew Wallis, Esq., Mrs. Abbey Woodrough, 2,
David Weant, James Walker,
David Woodson, S. N. Weddington,
James H. Wilson.

Y.

J. A. Young.

A. McGINN, P. M.

July 1, 1845.

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204 1year

LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.